

Marines Head for Yokosuka

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WEATHER

Sunny
and
Hot

Daily Worker

★
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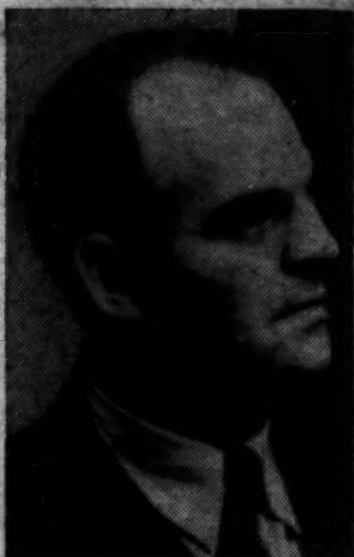
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JOB RALLY TODAY

SPEAKERS AT RALLY



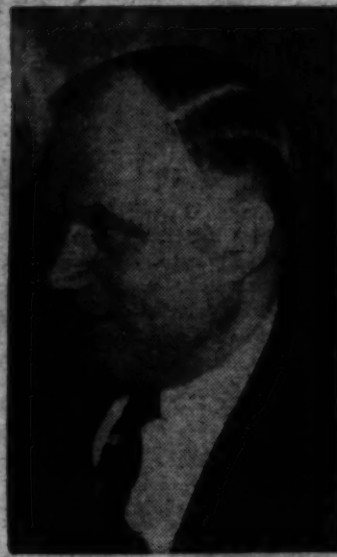
MAYOR LAGUARDIA



JOSEPH CURRAN



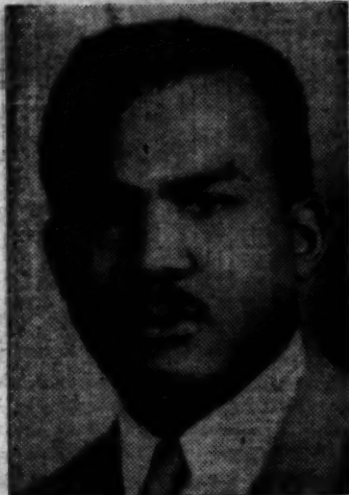
MICHAEL QUILL



LOUIS HOLLANDER



ALBERT FITZGERALD



CHARLES COLLINS



JOHN GREEN

N. Y. Meeting at 4:30 In Madison Sq. Park

The Greater New York CIO today called upon the city's labor movement to turn out 100 percent to demonstrate "for jobs for all, at decent pay" in Madison Square Park, 24th St. and Madison Ave., at 4:30 p.m.

With all CIO locals in New York City pledging support to the Public Rally for Peacetime Jobs, the campaign for full employment at decent wages began to take shape here.

While all over the country smaller communities were raising the frightened question: "Are we to become ghost towns?" labor leaders and workers in the nation's largest city also felt the impact of unemployment and shutdown industry in the sudden paralysis which swept the war factories in the area.

Today's demonstration is organized to put the heat on the state and federal governments to adopt a reconversion legislative program that will provide jobs, wage increases and assistance benefits for the temporarily unemployed.

Mayor LaGuardia heads a list of public and labor officials who will talk to the crowds in Madison Square this afternoon. Others will include Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Congressman Emanuel Celler, John Green, president of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, Harold J. Garbo, secretary-treasurer of the New York state CIO, Ruth Young, vice-president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, and Charles A. Collins, Local 6, International Alliance of Hotel and Restaurant Employees, AFL.

Other speakers are Councilman Michael J. Quill, president of Transport Workers Union, Tom Neal, director of Veterans' Affairs of the UE, Saul Mills, secretary of the Greater New York CIO Council, Roy Soden, Laundry Workers Joint Board, Al Evanoff, Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union, and Mrs. Ethel Lubarsky, New York City Consumers Council.

The rally's demands are the minimum program of CIO, including a guarantee of at least \$25 a week of unemployment insurance for 26 weeks; 65 cents an hour minimum wage; passage of the Murray-Patman full employment bill; liberalization of the GI Bill of Rights; enforcement of price control; a permanent FEPC; severance pay for laid-off war workers and an extra bonus for discharged veterans.

State demands include calling upon Gov. Dewey to summon a special session of the state legislature to adopt emergency measures to supplement a federal program.



Full Employment's the Aim: CIO Fur Workers conducting an energetic noon-time campaign to bring folks out to the Rally for Peacetime Jobs in Madison Square Park today (Wednesday) at 4:30 p.m. The above scene took place at noon yesterday at 29 St. and Seventh Ave. —Daily Worker photo

Gov't Responsible for Jobs--Wallace

Lewis Joins Foes of Full Employment Bill

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Henry Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee at a crowded session today that private business cannot maintain full employment by itself.

Government aid is necessary to keep employment on a high level, said the secretary, testifying in support of the Murray-Patman full employment bill.

Big Business fought back against the bill during most of the day. Ira Mosher, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, William L. Kleitz, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Co., and James Donnelly, vice-president of Illinois Manufacturers Association, all joined in denouncing the bill in the name of "private enterprise."

And President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, making an unexpected appearance in the committee room, aided the NAM crowd by saying that he would like to delete the bill's provision that it is the policy of the government to "assure" sufficient jobs.

Lewis said that he was not even in favor of substituting the word "promote," as some Senators, seeking to weaken the bill would do.

Lewis suggested instead that the government reduce hours of labor as production glut markets. But when Sen. Glenn Taylor (D-Ida), a supporter of minimum wage meas-

ures, asked if he didn't believe the government should take action on wages, Lewis said "no." Such action would be contrary to the principles of "private enterprise," he declared. Lewis, a nominal, but not actual supporter of the bill, followed AFL president William Green, who gave it his full approval.

BUSINESS LIMITED

Wallace told the committee that he thoroughly supported the private enterprise system. But private business has limited powers in dealing with depressions, and the causes behind them, he made plain.

"Faced with a shrinking total market demand," said Wallace, "private business under a competitive system cannot act collectively to maintain high levels of production and employment."

"Individual enterprise, labor, the farmer, the consumer — these groups are all helpless in the face of shrinking markets and the spiral of deflation. Only the government, the agent of all the people, and of all the elements of the economy, can, under these conditions take the measures necessary to sustain the level of sales so as to make it profitable for private enterprise to continue to



HENRY A. WALLACE

produce at high levels of production."

Wallace hammered this idea home again three minutes later, as he said:

"It is only the assurance that the government will use its financial power to prevent shrinking markets that will induce business to continue to produce at full employment levels."

"Without this assurance and without government implementation of it, we are sure to see the familiar spectacle of inventory liquidation, cut-throat competition, stoppage of investment programs, mounting unemployment, and farm foreclosures whenever deflationary forces are unleashed."

RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVT

Earlier Wallace emphasized that: "The fundamental feature of the full employment bill is the recognition of the responsibility of government to assure opportunity for full production and full employment."

Mosher opened his testimony with some nice words about how nice full employment would be. Then he went on to explain that private enterprise would attain this goal if the government kept hands off, lowered taxes and removed "special privileges" for labor.

Without mentioning the Wagner Act directly Mosher took the familiar NAM line that "much of the existing labor legislation is based on the principle of special privileges for labor."

He then suggested "revision" of American labor legislation — all, ostensibly, in the interest of jobs.

Mosher admitted, however, that private enterprise couldn't guarantee jobs for all when he said that "we may continue to have shortcomings in the governmental and managerial operations of the private enterprise system."

"For that reason," he added, "the NAM endorses the principle of federal aid in financing the handling of mass unemployment, and urgently advocates the continuance of our unemployment compensation systems."

Banker Kleitz implied that unemployment and "free enterprise" went necessarily together. Jobs cannot be guaranteed "without destroying free, competitive enterprise," he asserted.

Win Peace With Jobs, State CIO to Truman

The New York State CIO yesterday warned President Truman that "fear of unemployment is spreading rapidly among our people" and urged him to give aggressive leadership to Congress in measures to "win the peace."

In a letter sent to the President yesterday, State CIO President Louis Hollander and Secretary-Treasurer Harold J. Garbo, expressed satisfaction in his putting the Murray-Patman bill on the "must list" but urged him to add:

C. P. Urges Congress Act on Right-to-Jobs

The Communist Party demanded yesterday that Congress implement the late President Roosevelt's pledge to the nation concerning the right to work by passage of the Murray-Patman Full Employment bill. (See text on page 8.)

The demand was made in a statement submitted to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, which is now holding public hearings on the measure, for incorporation in the Committee Record.

A request that a Communist spokesman be given time to present the statement personally before the Committee was turned down by Chairman Robert F. Wagner on the grounds that President Truman's insistence upon immediate action left no additional time for personal testimony. Sen. Wagner suggested the statement be submitted for the Record.

EMPHASIZES JOB RIGHTS

The statement emphasized that President Roosevelt had pledged to the nation during the war that the right to a job would become a basic national policy and that Congress was obligated to fulfill that pledge.

How Congress fulfills it "will greatly determine if America has won the peace and shall go forward, or if our nation turns backward to periods of mass unemployment and chaos—the soil upon which new and more terrible wars are born," the statement said.

It warned further that if Congress should continue to bow to the "sabotage" of the "reactionary" forces that have blocked action thus far, a "national calamity" will result. It predicted that without government responsibility, there would be a "great residue of unemployment" even if a boom should result after the reconversion period, which "may exceed six million."

To finance a program of full employment, the Communist statement proposed a "democratic re-vamping of the tax laws based on the principle of ability to pay" and elimination of the tax rebate provisions of the present laws. It noted that the 1,120 top corporations had made profits from 10 to 12 times higher than before the war and suggested these profits be "tapped."

POSITION ON WAR PLANTS

The statement also proposed that a time limit be set on the idleness of war plants built by the government. If the corporations who operated them during the war decline to operate them beyond this limit, the Communists proposed, the government should take them over and manufacture items, the production of which have been retarded by monopoly practices.

It charged that the bill is being opposed by the large monopolists,

who are "for an economy of scarcity with low wages but high profits and prices." These monopolists, it maintained, cannot provide, and do not desire to provide, full employment. They "want to depress wages, lower living standards. . . . destroy the trade unions and the democratic organizations of the people."

"Reactionary Republicans of the Hoover gang and those Democrats who sully the memory of Roosevelt" are their spokesmen in Congress, the statement charged.

It noted that the Murray Full Employment measure cannot of itself, provide jobs. It is an "overall framework," to be filled in by supplemental measures of social security and public works.

Opposition cries that the proposal was "Socialism" were derided in the statement, which noted that Socialism means a fundamental reorganization of society to place the ownership and operation of the entire economy in the hands of the people. Only Socialism can eliminate unemployment, the statement maintained.

"Although it is our belief that neither this bill nor a combination of bills—however much they may contribute toward the goal of permanent full employment—can achieve that goal within the limitations of capitalism; we support it as we support and fight for all measures which help even partially or in a limited way to alleviate the sufferings of the people," it said.

Poultry Famine Nearing End

Within a week the near-famine of poultry in New York will end. The happy forecast was made by acting regional price administrator Leo F. Gentner yesterday as a result of the suspension of the Department of Agriculture's order freezing all poultry in the Delaware-Maryland-Virginia area for Army consumption.

First shipment under the relaxed restrictions, Gentner said, was received in Queens today when several truckloads arrived at the live poultry terminal.

"Double the amount will arrive tomorrow," he added. "By next week, large supplies will be arriving here."

Campbell Pardoned, Can Now Sue State

ALBANY, Aug. 28 (UP).—Bertram M. Campbell, a Long Island bookkeeper who served more than three years in prison for another man's crime, was pardoned today by Governor Dewey.

Dewey, who was district attorney of New York County when Campbell was convicted and sent to prison on a forgery charge in 1938, acted after studying a 40-page report by the State Parole Board.

Campbell was present in the executive offices when Dewey announced his decision.

The governor's action clears the

way for Campbell to seek compensation from the state for the time he spent behind prison walls because prosecution witnesses pointed an accusing finger at him by mistake. He can now either seek passage of a bill by the Legislature giving him an outright grant or he can ask for permission to sue the state in the Court of Claims.

Washing Machine Co. Ups Price, OPA Sues

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (UP).—The Chicago Office of Price Administration filed suit for \$150,000 damages today against the Hurley Machine Division of the Electric Household utilities Co., on a charge that the company sold washing and ironing machines at over-ceiling prices.

Regional OPA Director Rae Walters said the suit was the first OPA move to prevent violations in the pricing of reconversion items.

The suit, filed in Federal District Court, charged that the company, manufacturer of Thor washing machines and Gladiron ironing machines, sold and delivered 5,000 machines at approximately 25 percent over its ceiling prices.

The OPA asked Federal Judge Walter J. Labuy to enjoin the company from violating price ceilings and from encouraging others to violate price control regulations in the resale of its machines.

"At a conference with OPA enforcement officials last Friday, company representatives said the increased prices were charged because the company expected OPA to authorize an increase in manufacturers' prices," Walters said. "But the company's hopes for a future price increase does not make it legal to start selling at prices higher than the existing ceiling. Any increase that may be granted will not be retroactive."

HAD "EXPECTATIONS"

Several washing machine manufacturers have appealed to the OPA to grant them price increases ranging from 15 to 30 percent over prices charged in 1942. The OPA has refused this request, granting them increases of only 5.2 percent.

"Hurley's distribution has created confusion and doubt as to what price reconversion items will be when they come back to market," Walters said.

Lewis Aide Shuns Miners' Health Fight

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Aug. 28.—The United Mine Workers officialdom answered the miners of Force, Pa., today by saying that John L. Lewis' local officials would do nothing to help the fight against unsanitary health conditions. James Marks, president of District 2 and a Lewis henchman, said he couldn't see what the union could do about "the mess now."

The 340 miners, who have been on strike for seven weeks at Force against the unsanitary open drains that pollute the streets and wells with toilet sewage, had asked President Lewis Friday by wire to get

the United Mine Workers a contract that will "guarantee essential sanitary facilities."

No reply was received in Force from the UMW head, but Marks said his say against doing anything. While the "sympathies of the union" are with the striking miners, he said, there is nothing the miners' officials can do.

The Shawmut Mining Company has fired the company doctor, Dr. Betty Hayes, for standing with the men against "intolerable sanitary conditions," and the men refuse to return until these conditions are remedied and a company doctor employed.

Mao Tse-Tung in Chungking; Says Unity, Peace Vital to China

CHUNGKING, Aug. 28 (UP).—Communist leader Mao Tse-tung, escorted by Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, American Ambassador to China, arrived today for conferences with Chiang Kai-shek looking toward a reconciliation of differences which threaten China with civil war.

Mao said upon his arrival that internal unity was of "the utmost urgency."

The plane bringing Hurley and Mao was met by Chang Lan, 74, President of the Democratic League of China; Tan Ping-yan, veteran Communist; Shen Chun-ju, leader of the Salvationist Political Party, and Chiang Kai-shek's eldest son, Chiang Ching-kuo, representing his father.

Mao said he hoped Chinese unity would be realized.

"I've come to Chungking in response to an invitation of Mr. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the National Government, to discuss important issues of unity and national reconstruction," he said. "Now with the victorious conclusion of the war against Japan, China is about to enter the stage of peaceful reconstruction."

"The present time is of extreme importance. At the present time the guarantee of peace, the realization of democracy and the consolidation of the internal unity is of the utmost urgency."

"Various urgent political and military problems existing in the country should be settled rationally on the basis of peace, democracy and unity so as to achieve unification throughout the country and build an independent, strong and prosperous new China."



MAO TSE TUNG

"We hope that all anti-Japanese political parties and patriots of China are united and together struggle for the realization mentioned above."

"I wish to express my appreciation for the invitation extended by Mr. Chiang Kai-shek."

YENAN MANIFESTO

Communist headquarters at Yen-an issued a manifesto asserting: "We are willing to conclude a compromise agreement with the

Kuomintang and other democratic parties to facilitate speedy settlement of various problems and union on a long-term basis to realize Sun Yat-sen's Three Peoples' Principles."

The manifesto demanded that the National Government immediately recognize popularly elected governments, recognize various parties as legal, abolish laws limiting freedoms and release patriotic political prisoners. It urged immediate convocation of a National Assembly, an end of one-party rule, and asked election of representatives to the Assembly by unrestricted popular suffrage.

Mao was accompanied by his right-hand men, Gen. Chou En-lai and Wang Ro-fel, Hurley and Chiang's representative, Gen. Chang Chih-chung, head of the Political Board of the National Military Council. Mao came in response to three urgent invitations from the Generalissimo.

"The Communist organ, New China Daily, editorially supported the 30-year friendship treaty by which the USSR pledged a 'hands off' policy in China and commented that it might mean the unification of China after years of civil bloodshed."

[The Kuomintang Army newspaper Sao Tang Pao demanded that Communists "give up your chronic views" so as to show their "patriotism." It threatened that Mao is "facing his last chance and should make a drastic determination" to work for what it terms the national welfare.]

Program of Chinese Communists

An Editorial

ON THE EVE of the scheduled meeting between Chiang Kai-shek and Mao Tse-tung, the declaration of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party sets forth a program for nationwide unification of China on the basis of peace, democracy and unity. The program for an independent, free, prosperous and strong China is an invaluable contribution not only to the solution of the internal crisis but to Big Four unity and an enduring peace.

Especially noteworthy is the unequivocal assertion of the Communist Party that "it is willing to come to an agreement with the Kuomintang and other democratic parties and groups" for the ends set forth, and its underscoring of the main obstacle. This is seen as the attempt to rejuvenate Japanese aggressive militarism, coupled with the continued efforts of the Japanese imperialists to sow dissension and disunity in China.

China's quislings, the "running dogs" of Japanese imperialism, are carrying out this mission of instigating civil war. And they are neither rebuffed nor punished; in fact, they are encouraged by the ruling clique in Chungking.

The Communists propose as the most

immediate steps to prevent civil war the withdrawal of the troops blockading or attacking the liberated areas, agreement between Chungking and Yen-an on the surrender of the Japanese armies, the punishment of traitors and disbanding of all puppet troops.

The reconstruction proposals include an ordered demobilization of the wartime armies, legality of all parties, abolition of the secret police and the release of the patriotic political prisoners. It is proposed that a democratic coalition government be established immediately by a conference of all parties, groups and democratic elements, which shall have the task of preparing free elections for a National Assembly.

The full responsibility for preventing civil war now rests with Chiang Kai-shek. There can be no democratic and unified China, capable of dealing with the danger of a Japanese resurgence, as long as the traitor generals and the puppet troops are free to carry on their anti-Communist and anti-democratic war. There has to be a unified China to counter the reactionary and imperialist maneuvers aimed at keeping Japan as the watchdog of Asia. The Communist Party declaration shows the way to consolidation of an enduring peace.

Marines Head For Yokosuka Naval Base

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Wednesday, Aug. 29 (UP).—United States Marines will land within a few hours on three tiny islands fronting Yokosuka Naval Base to carry out operations.

No. 3 in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's plan for the occupation of Japan, advises from the fleet said today.

The little group of technicians who carried out Operation No. 1 by landing yesterday at Atsugi air-drome inland from Yokosuka prepared for the arrival tomorrow of the first big occupation force led by Gen. MacArthur.

Task Force 31 under Rear Adm. Oscar C. Badger completed Operation No. 2 by steaming through the treacherous Uraga Strait and dropping anchor in Tokyo Bay off the city waterfront.

Advices from the fleet said that Adm. William F. Halsey, commanding the 3d Fleet, might enter Tokyo Bay during the day in his 53,000-ton flagship, the battleship Missouri, on which Japan's final surrender is to be signed Sunday.

Swarms of Navy planes continued their day and night protective operations over the 3d Fleet and Tokyo Bay, covering the entire occupation zone.

SO SORRY, SO HAPPY

[Returning plane crews, according to press dispatches, indicated that the Japanese are going out of their way to soft soap American landing forces. Grins and politeness seemed to be the order of the day, as Japanese MPs saluted American privates copiously, and sent waiters to serve six course meals.]

Radically improved weather led Halsey to revise his schedule again, stepping up by one day his plans to land the Marines on the islands which guard Yokosuka just inside Tokyo Bay.

Tomorrow, as MacArthur lands at Atsugi, United States troops and American and British marines and sailors will carry out dramatic Operation No. 4—landings at Yokosuka and near Atsugi.

Soviet diplomats, interned since their country entered the war, made their way to Atsugi to greet the American landing party.

Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commanding the 10th Army, ordered the Japanese in his zone, the

Ryukyu Islands, to get into contact with him by wireless to arrange their surrender. Stilwell sent his instructions to Japanese commanders on Amami, Tokun and Kikai islands in the Ryukyus between Okinawa and Japan and on Ishigaki, Miyako and Iriomote islands in the Sakishima group between Okinawa and Formosa. This was the first disclosure that American troops would take over the little Sakishimas, only 120 miles east of Formosa.

Red Army Takes Etorofu Island

LONDON, Aug. 28 (UP).—The Soviet Union today completed occupation of all but one of the Kuriles Islands—barriers between the Pacific and the sea of Okhotsk, taking Etorofu, 80 miles northeast of the Japanese home island of Hokkaido, while Siberian troops stood poised on the southern tip of Sakhalin island, 24 miles from Hokkaido.

The Soviet communique, broadcast by Moscow Radio, said troops from Kamchatka operating with the Soviet Pacific fleet moved into Etorofu and the two isles of Uruppu and Shimushiri, both north of Etorofu.

Only the large Kurile island of Kunashiri stands between the Soviet amphibious forces and Hokkaido.

Soviet prisoner of war cages were swollen with an additional 36,000 Japanese officers and men, the communique said, for a total bag of 474,000, approximately half of the total strength of Japan's Manchurian armies when the Soviet Union attacked Aug. 9.

The communique announced the complete occupation of Sakhalin, previously revealed by the Soviet radio at Khabarovsk.

Bulgarian Here Lauds Fatherland Front

Bulgarians here hope that with the appointment of a Bulgarian representative to the United States current misunderstandings will be cleared up.

Dr. Victor Sharenkoff, president of the Federation of Bulgarian-Macedonian Educational Societies in America, told The Daily Worker yes-

terday that the appointee, Gen. Vladimir Stoycheff, is an excellent choice. He is a national hero, having commanded Bulgarian forces alongside the Red Army in Yugoslavia, Hungary and Austria.

"With the permission to Bulgaria to send a representative here," Sharenkoff said, we hope that the American Government will understand Bulgarian conditions better and see that the Bulgarian people want a truly democratic government such as they have at present."

Bulgarian elections, scheduled for this past Sunday, were postponed under heavy Anglo-American pressure. Both governments refused to sign a peace treaty with the existing Bulgarian Government or to recognize a government resulting from the election.

Sharenkoff expressed confidence that when misunderstandings are ended and elections held, "the Fatherland Front will be triumphant." The Fatherland Front, united Bulgarian anti-fascist resistance organization, is the backbone of Premier Kimon Georgiev's government which has governed Bulgaria successfully during the past year.

Wainwright to Attend Tokyo Surrender

CHUNGKING, Aug. 28 (UP).—Lt. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, who surrendered Corregidor in America's darkest hour, arrived in this Allied capital today after more than three years in Japanese prisons. His first gesture was to thank his countrymen for "generosity" in standing by a defeated commander.

(Gen. Wainwright will be present at the Japanese surrender ceremony in Tokyo Bay, the War Department disclosed in Washington. He will leave Chungking Thursday for Manila and will go from there to Tokyo for the formal signing of surrender documents, scheduled for Sunday.)

Lean and wrinkled but rigidly

erect and his eyes twinkling, the 62-year-old general who took command when Gen. Douglas MacArthur was ordered to leave the Philippines, said it had been "the happiest day of my life" when an American officer found him in a small prison camp about 150 miles north of Mukden in Manchuria.

He met with newspapermen only a few hours after planes, carrying him and eight other American generals and a number of high British military and civil officials, landed

at Chungking's Nine Dragons' airfield.

"Here I am, looking pretty old but I assure you feeling 20 years younger than I did 10 days ago," Wainwright said.

"In fact, we finally got out under escort provided by Russian troops," he said. "From there we were able to join some 1,500 to 1,600 American officers and enlisted men concentrated in Mukden."

A number of liberated Dutch officers, many carrying Japanese swords which had been given them by the Russians, also arrived.

King said his liberation and that of his companions came on Sun-

day, Aug. 19, when the Japanese sentries told their prisoners they no longer were guarding them but were "protecting them."

Gen. Sharp said that when the Russians arrived they gave American prisoners the job of guarding their former Japanese sentries.

"A Russian captain ordered the Japanese sentries to stack their arms and asked for one American captain and 10 buck privates," he said. "The Russian grabbed a rifle and thrust it into the hands of an American private and said: 'From this day you are free—now march these Japanese around and take them off to the guardhouse.'"

A Man Takes a Walk in Harlem, Prowl Cops Jail Him--How Come?

The case of Robert McAlpin, Negro photographer for the Harlem Weekly Peoples Voice, will come up in Harlem Court tomorrow. With it comes up the question of police terror against passersby on the streets of Harlem. For McAlpin was picked up late one night last week for simply walking along the street. Or was there another reason? McAlpin says a high police official told him he probably would not have been touched if it had not been so dark and if he were not so fair-skinned. In other words, McAlpin was mistakenly arrested for a white. What lies behind this attempt by police to prevent whites from having contact with Negroes in Harlem? Are police trying to provoke racial strife?

Here is the story of the McAlpin incident as told by the photographer himself:

By ROBERT McALPIN

A soldier walking down the street in Florida is arrested for being in a colored neighborhood. As an ex-soldier, it was repeated in Harlem Wednesday morning, Aug. 22. Both these incidents happened to me.

Wednesday morning about four o'clock two white men seated in a dilapidated sedan with two colored women accosted me on the corner of 127 St. and Seventh Ave. with a "Hey! You! Come here!" I continued walking along until I was grabbed by the arm roughly and halted by the driver of this car. "Where are you going?" asked this man.

Just as sternly I replied, "Who wants to know?"

He then pulled out his badge and said he was a detective. I answered I was going home. Knowing of the many incidents where white people are stopped from coming to Harlem I said, "I'm going home." He asked me where I lived and I said Long Island.

He then asked me where I was going again. Again I answered that I was going home.

The detective said "Come on! Get in!"

TAKEN TO STATION

I asked him what was I arrested for, and he informed me that I would find out. We drove around the corner to 8th Ave. to the Brad-dock Bar and then to the 123rd St. Station. They took me to the Detective Bureau upstairs along with the two colored women.

First they asked for my draft card which is an old one with a 4-F classification.

I said "If you want to verify who I am you can call Comm. Battles." They said "I guess we could call the Mayor too!" and I answered "Sure you can."

In between the questioning they would leave the room to question two white soldiers, and the two women who were in the car.

WOMEN BEATEN

I heard a commotion outside and I took a look and saw one of the detectives beating one of the women. I quietly closed the door and sat down. They came back into the room.

I again asked their names and they called me a Goddammed wise guy. They said they were going to let me go but now they were going to teach me a lesson.

"Come on down stairs, you dirty dog!"

"I'm a better man than you, you bastard, said the other one."

He called me a God-damn slack-er.

I showed him my discharge pin, and he asked me where I had found it. I told him I was just out of the Army. He called me a God damn

llar. I asked him why was he cursing me.

They then asked me for my registration card.

Then they asked me where I worked.

I told them for People's Voice as a photographer.

Then they asked me who my boss was and his address. When I asked them who they were they said "Find out if you're a reporter."

I was charged with disorderly conduct and for refusing to iden-

tify myself. I was placed in a dirty cell, refused to be allowed to use the phone. The time was 5 a. m.

I was held there until 9 a. m. then I was loaded into the police wagon and taken to 135 St. Police Station where two white men were put in with me. They had been arrested by some detectives on 110 St. and accused of soliciting. Then to 126th and Park Ave. Police station where two colored female imper-

sonators were also pilled into a wagon. From there we were taken to Harlem Court House and placed in the jail cells there.

The two white men were sub-

jected to blood tests and returned to the cell.

When they pleaded not guilty they were released under \$500 bail.

The detective had to be sent for before I could see the Judge. He finally showed up at 1:15 p. m. His complaint stated that I had created a disturbance, and further that I had called them dirty cops etc. He said I was picked up on 126 St. and 8th Ave.

He asked for adjournment till Aug. 30 so that he could get witnesses.

I was released upon my own recognizance. I immediately went back to 123 St. Station House and saw Capt. Moody, 5th Div. Detective Headquarters. When I questioned him as to why white men were arrested late at night in Harlem he said that any white men found in Harlem are only looking for a fight.

Butter to Be Cut to 12 Points

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (UP).—The ration point value of butter will be reduced from 16 to 12 red points a pound for the period beginning Sept. 2, an Office of Price Administration spokesman said today.

The reduction will hold good for both household and institutional users.

This will be the second cut in butter point values this summer.

Col. March Dies

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (UP).—Col. Charles H. March, 75, a member of the Federal Trade Commission since 1929, died of a heart malady at his home here today.

War Goods Pile Up, Board Snarls Sale

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The administration's aim of disposing of surplus war properties in a way that would benefit the entire economy ran into a snag yesterday.

The Surplus Property Board, in a

letter to the House Committee on Executive Expenditures, complained that the law governing the disposal of these properties, which has "long-range social and economic objectives," was too cumbersome and might have to be revised. As a result, the Board said, surplus properties were piling up "in staggering quantities."

In many cases, the monopolies would lay their hands on these properties only to prevent them from falling into the hands of small businessmen who would make use of them. The monopolies would destroy a large proportion of them.

The report of the Surplus Property Board strengthens Rep. Manasco's hand.

Quill Praises Truman, Raps Dewey on Child Care Crisis

President Truman's request that Congress continue the nation's child care centers was praised yesterday by City Councilman Michael J. Quill of the Bronx.

"The President's statement on the need for maintaining child care centers is most welcome," said Quill, a leading fighter for expanded child care in the Bronx. "We in the CIO will continue our efforts to make Congress understand the situation as well as the President does."

The President's statement came after protests reached Washington at news that Lanham Act funds for federal child care will be terminated after Oct. 31, 1945. Truman asked Gen. Philip Fleming, Federal Works Agency Administrator, "if possible to obtain authority to continue the centers."

The President explained that original appropriations "were based on the understanding that such assistance would be terminated when women workers were no longer needed for war production." At the same time he pointed out that local communities require help to continue needed centers through the reconversion period. He gave as an example a "typical situation in which mothers, who are the wives of servicemen, must continue to work until their husbands return from overseas."

N.Y. SITUATION CRITICAL

Councilman Quill pointed out that the problem of child care services in New York State remains as critical as ever, since New York City has never benefited from Lanham Act funds.

"Not only must Gov. Dewey continue the child care program in 1946, but now is the time for him to produce the frozen millions from the so-called good housekeeping budget which he banded around so

proudly in the midwest during his presidential campaign last year," Quill declared.

"The war is over, and we are entering the period of real good house-keeping. Let Gov. Dewey do everything possible to make the child care program a permanent and stable service in New York State."

ASKS CONTINUATION

Elinor S. Gimbel, chairman of the Committee for the Care of Young

Children in W.C. time yesterday called for the continuation of Lanham funds.

"It would seem to be the most cold-blooded ingratitude toward the women whom President Truman has called 'good citizens and good soldiers' on the home front, to close down these services and imperil the homes of the men in the armed services, and the care of their children," she said.

An Editorial

Keep the Child Care Centers

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S request that Congress extend the life of the federally-aided child care centers beyond October 31 should receive immediate public support.

During the war women have made considerable headway in the struggle for equality in the economic field. Through War Labor Board rulings and through progressive union contracts they have achieved equal wages in many industries. They have had the opportunity to work at many jobs previously barred to them and have demonstrated they can perform them well.

This represents progress in American life. We cannot permit these gains to be lost now that the war is over. It is up to the labor movement to protect the status of it, women workers in all possible ways. One of these ways is to see to it that child care centers are provided so that mothers who need or want a job can take one.

There are also immediate economic considerations. A great many wives of servicemen must continue to work until their husbands come home and get jobs and can do so only with the aid of the child care centers. Moreover, with wages being cut through elimination of overtime and reclassification to lower-paid jobs, family incomes are already being reduced. Forcing mothers to quit their jobs will result in even more drastic cuts in family purchasing power.

The solution to the unemployment problem is not to force women out of industry. That simply cuts the national income, and hence the living standards of the people. The solution is to furnish jobs for all who are willing and able to work, and to make it possible for them to take those jobs. That will add to the national income and to the nation's living standards.

In addition to the fight for continuation of child care centers federally, wherever there are state and city programs, as in New York, the labor and progressive movements should fight for their continuation until such time as they are incorporated into the regular education system.



Siamese girl twins, joined at the lower abdomen, are attended by a nurse in a Phoenix, Ariz., hospital. They were born to Mrs. Rita Miranda of Avondale, Ariz.

Board Stalling On Quinn Case Called Shocking

Immediate removal of May A. Quinn, pro-fascist teacher, from P. S. 227, Brooklyn, was demanded yesterday by the National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism and by Assemblyman Philip J. Schupler (D-Brooklyn).

The National Committee, through its executive secretary Leonard Golditch, charged that the Board of Education's failure to act on this case at its meeting last Thursday was "shocking and inexcusable."

In a letter to Superintendent of Schools John E. Wade, Golditch nailed Wade to a previous statement promising action "without delay." He pointed out that the "disposition of an outspoken advocate of the racial and other degrading policies of fascism" should have headed the Board's calendar at the Thursday meeting.

"We urge that the Board remove this stigma against the people of New York City by suspending and removing Miss Quinn," Golditch said, "and by showing that our city is no haven for those who would sow the seeds of death-dealing fascism."

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Here's how victory was celebrated on a Pacific carrier. Crewmen on the U.S.S. Hoggatt Bay got news of the war's end and swung into this huge snake dance on the flight deck.

NMU Demands Clear Policy on Shipping

The National Maritime Union yesterday demanded an "immediate clear-cut statement" concerning the War Shipping Administration's policies on such questions as ships' sales and ships' layups.

In a telegram to Admiral Emory S. Land, President Joseph Curran said that lack of clear-cut statements on these questions, "is causing grave confusion in the industry during a period when millions of men and supplies must be transported, and when rehabilitation and reconstruction of liberated countries is at stake."

Curran pointed out that press reports from various areas of the country indicate that the War Shipping Administration has stated that hundreds of ships will be laid up immediately. "These present statements indicate no job security for seamen," Curran's telegram stated. "Seamen are leaving the industry because of confusion and lack of security."

Emphasizing that it is now extremely difficult to keep men employed in the maritime industry, Curran asked, "What is the War Shipping Administration's position on all these matters? On behalf of the membership of the National Maritime Union we ask for an immediate clear-cut statement from you as head of the War Shipping Administration, in order to dispel confusion in the industry."

Cambridge, Md. Asks Job Action

Special to the Daily Worker

CAMBRIDGE, Md., Aug. 28.—Union, civic and veterans' organizations in this little town have joined in asking the President to reconvene Congress at once to pass legislation on full employment, veterans' and Negro rights.

The open-shop Phillips Packing Co. is located here. The same resolution has been passed by the CIO Shipworkers, Local 66; Seafood Workers Union, Local 453; American Legion and Auxiliary; the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Elks. It demands: reorganization of the Veterans Administration to include Negro and Labor administrators; increased GI educational opportunities in the South; elimination of red tape on loans; passage of the Bonus Bill proposed by R. J. Thomas, UAW president; allowance of furlough pay to discharged veterans; President Truman's \$25 for 26 weeks' unemployment compensation law; Seaman's Bill of Rights; FEPC; 65-cent minimum social security

96% of Industrial Jobs End Permanently in Ohio Town

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 28 (UP).—The CIO United Steelworkers of America called the government's attention today to another town which the union described as a "ghost steel town."

In a letter to John W. Snyder, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the union, said that Mingo Junction, O., is now a ghost town. Previously, McDonald had cited the case of Canonsburg, Pa., as being in a similar plight.

McDonald said that 96 percent of the industrial jobs in Mingo Junction have been eliminated permanently. U.S. Steel Corp., he said, has abandoned its operations there. A year ago, he added, U.S. Steel employed 1,400 but now only 60 workers are employed in a washer plant.

The union official told Snyder that the people of Mingo Junction "want to know what is being done about their plight."

Sandhogs Union Sues Moreschi, Bove for Hogging Contracts

Special to the Daily Worker

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Sandhogs' Union Local 147 today filed suit against the International Hod Carriers Union for its destructive and illegal conspiracy against the local in 1939.

Named as defendants were the unspeakable pair of union racketeers whose names have become synonymous with corruption—Joseph V. Moreschi, president of the International, and James Bove, former International Vice-President.

Bove just knocked down a 10 to 20 year term in Sing Sing for looting the union's treasury and for extortion in connection with the construction of the \$300,000,000 Delaware Water Project.

Two suits were filed yesterday against the international and its corrupt leaders, one by the local, asking \$500,000 damages, and one by 264 members of Local 147, who asked \$10,000 damages each. Both suits cite loss of income over a six-year period as a result of the international's nefarious attempts, first to run Local 147 as a racket, and then, failing that, to divert all jobs which should go to that local to another.

The complaints charge that the international made a deal with employers on the Delaware project not to deal with the Sandhogs.

In addition, the complaints charge, the Sandhogs' charter was revoked in 1941.

The conviction of Bove in a White Plains court last week explains the reason for the international's 1939 raid on the Sandhogs. It was revealed that Bove, through control of local 17, in Newburgh, padded salaries and used the kickback system, accumulating in a comparatively short time the comfortable sum of \$64,325. This is said to be only a small part of the union racketeer's haul.

Hyman Glickstein, noted New

York labor attorney whose devotion to the Sandhogs' cause has written a new chapter in labor law, filed the suits in Federal Court yesterday. He said that Moreschi and Bove had "attempted to take over the local in their effort to acquire control of the heavy construction industry in New York State."

Consumer Group Backs Cacchione

The Brighton-Manhattan Beach Consumer Council has endorsed a Brooklyn Councilman who has done most for price control. He is none other than Peter V. Cacchione, Communist. The consumers picked Cacchione because he "championed this cause (price control) and aided in pushing legislation for consumer protection."

Harry Grand, campaign manager for Cacchione, said yesterday that although the citizens' committee to reelect Cacchione had not solicited endorsements of organizations, the consumers' group felt impelled to do so.

Many labor unions have also come forward with endorsements. Some of these include Local 1, United Office and Professional Workers; Local 89, Cooks Union; Local 849 Painters Union, and the Furriers Joint Council.

Five hundred officers and shop stewards representing 23 locals of the State, County and Municipal Workers in announcing their support expressed thanks for Cacchione's work in behalf of city employees.

James Griesl of the Sanitation Local, SCMW, said that the Brooklyn Communist's record is such as to make every "liberal, progressive and win-the-war force in Brooklyn, irrespective of party, support him."

Cacchione Backs Subway Expansion

Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist, yesterday gave his approval to the plans of this city's Board of Transportation to modernize the subway system, to build some new lines, and to extend a few of the old lines.

He pointed out, however, that the plan, as announced in the press, was very vague as to how it will be financed. "This plan can and must be executed without increasing the five-cent fare," he said.

Another serious weakness was the neglect by the Transportation Board to include the building of a spur to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Councilman stated that for years he has been receiving complaints from Navy Yard workers as to the lack of adequate transportation. These complaints date from prewar days when the Yard employed less than 10,000 workers to today when it employs approximately 60,000 people.

"According to the Federal Government," Cacchione said, "there is no intention of permitting our Navy to be relegated to second place in the postwar period. This means that we will continue to have a large Navy. Therefore, it is obvious that the Brooklyn Navy Yard will continue to employ a large working force. It is indeed strange that the Board of Transportation should have neglected to include the Brooklyn Navy Yard in its transit plans. This should be rectified immediately."

As expected, the subway extension plan was attacked yesterday by Russell V. Cruikshank, president of the New York Real Estate Board, who demanded an increased fare to pay for current transit operations and charges, as well as for new construction.

To Meet Thursday On Child Care Crisis

An urgent call to all interested in saving the city and state child care program was issued yesterday by Dr. Bella V. Dodd, legislative director of the New York State Communist Party. Those wishing to preserve the nursery projects are asked to meet on Thursday, Aug. 30, at 7:30 p.m. at the Hank Forbes Auditorium, 35 E. 12 St., Manhattan.

In issuing the call, Dr. Dodd pointed out that Washington has abolished federal funds for child care as of Oct. 31, 1945.

CALL OHIO LEGISLATURE ON JOBLESS AID

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 28 (UP).—Gov. Frank J. Lausche said today that he would call a special legislative session Sept. 5 to increase Ohio's unemployment insurance payments.

The governor said he would not issue his formal call until later today because he still had to work out some details in limiting the scope of the special session.

Although the regular legislative session increased Ohio's maximum weekly unemployment payments from \$15 a week for 18 weeks to \$21 for 22 weeks, the new law does not become effective until Oct. 12.

Lausche was expected to confine the call to advancing the effective date of the new rates despite the fact that an estimated 100,000 war workers will be deprived of the higher rates.

Under Ohio law, workers who apply for benefits before the effective date of the new law continue to receive the old scale of benefits even after the new law becomes effective.

The Ohio CIO Council estimated that as many as 100,000 unemployed war workers may be forced to file for benefits before the legislature can advance the effective date of the law.

Sees 'Cautious' Cooperation with Hirohito

The American occupation policy in Japan will be one of cautious cooperation with the existing Imperial government, according to a special dispatch to the New York Times from George E. Jones, its correspondent in Okinawa.

Under this policy, which is described as an expediency, the Allied military administration would channel all its activities through Emperor Hirohito, his Cabinet and the existing prefectural and local governments.

Newspapers, radio stations, schools, banks and public services and utilities would continue to operate as before, with the exception

that the news services would be subject to Allied censorship.

Only mild and indirect methods of control, rather than effective military government, are expected. No direct efforts would be made under this policy to arrest war criminals. The Japanese government would merely be asked to turn them in. All orders to the populace would be given through the Emperor.

So mild is the occupation policy,

and so lacking in effective guarantees against the resurgence of Japanese militarism, that the Times correspondent reports the cynical remark current in Okinawa: "the occupation of the Japanese homeland would be undertaken jointly by the Allied nations and the government of Japan."

It is admitted that events within Japan may force a change in the policy, especially if important Japanese circles fail to cooperate. But every report from Japan indicates that the ruling circles, with the exception of some diehard militarists,

find the armistice terms much more acceptable than they could possibly have hoped for.

The dispatch to the Times bears out the impression which has been steadily gaining ground that the American occupation policy is intended to disturb as little as possible the internal base of Japanese imperialism. There is as yet nothing to indicate any important change, which would have the effect of removing the obstacles to the growth of democracy in Japan as provided in the Potsdam Declaration.

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Ben Davis, People's Champion

ANY OBJECTIVE estimate of the work of Councilman Ben Davis in his first term establishes him as one of the city's outstanding Councilmen. A national leader of the Negro people, he was elected by the combined votes of the Harlem citizens, the progressive forces of labor and the white citizens generally.

Davis has not only fought for the rights of his people—the Negro people—in whose behalf he was able to secure the support of the majority of the Council on many vital issues. He has also championed the interests of labor and the entire community. For the Negro people he was indeed a worthy successor to Congressman Powell, who was the first Negro Councilman elected. And to both the white and Negro citizens he demonstrated that the firm alliance of the white and Negro people, on the basis of full equality to the latter, is in the best interests of all the people.

This splendid record of a great champion of the people is now being challenged by all the reactionary forces in our city who are out to defeat Councilman Davis in November.

'Liberal' Spearhead

Spearheading the fight against Davis is the so-called "Liberal" Party headed by David Dubinsky, an anti-Soviet Social Democrat. Dubinsky's open desertion of the forces representing the policies of the late President Roosevelt and his alliance with the Dewey Republicans in support of the Tammany Judge Goldstein, are part of the campaign against Davis. These forces have chosen a co-worker of the Negro Social Democrat Philip Randolph, one Benjamin McLaurin, as their candidate. The elements in the Democratic Party who are openly or secretly supporting Goldstein, took the lead against Davis. They brought about the Manhattan Democrats' withdrawal of their designation of Davis. This action was in opposition to the Negro Democratic leaders and the Democratic voters of Harlem who favored Davis and who opposed the subsequent nomination of another Negro candidate by the Democrats.

Neither the Negro Democrat, a Harlem woman, nor McLaurin stand a chance of actually being elected. The sole object of their backers is to divide the vote of the Negro people to defeat Davis.

It does not bother these people that if Davis is defeated not a single Negro will be elected from Manhattan. This is exactly what they wish to accomplish.

The unprincipled nature of the attack on Davis is perhaps best seen in the slanderous campaign directed against him in the columns of the World-Telegram. Taking a preconvention article written by Davis in the recent discussion in the Communist movement, the World-Telegram tried to frighten and split the voters with the false charge that Davis was advocating setting up a Negro Republic in the South, separate and apart from the United States. With this lying and distortion, the World-Telegram only made clear its own opposition to full equality for the Negro people in both North and South. Pegler may be writing now for Hearst, but Roy Howard's World-Telegram still carries the poison now being spread by Pegler and his political blood-brother, the Senator from Mississippi.

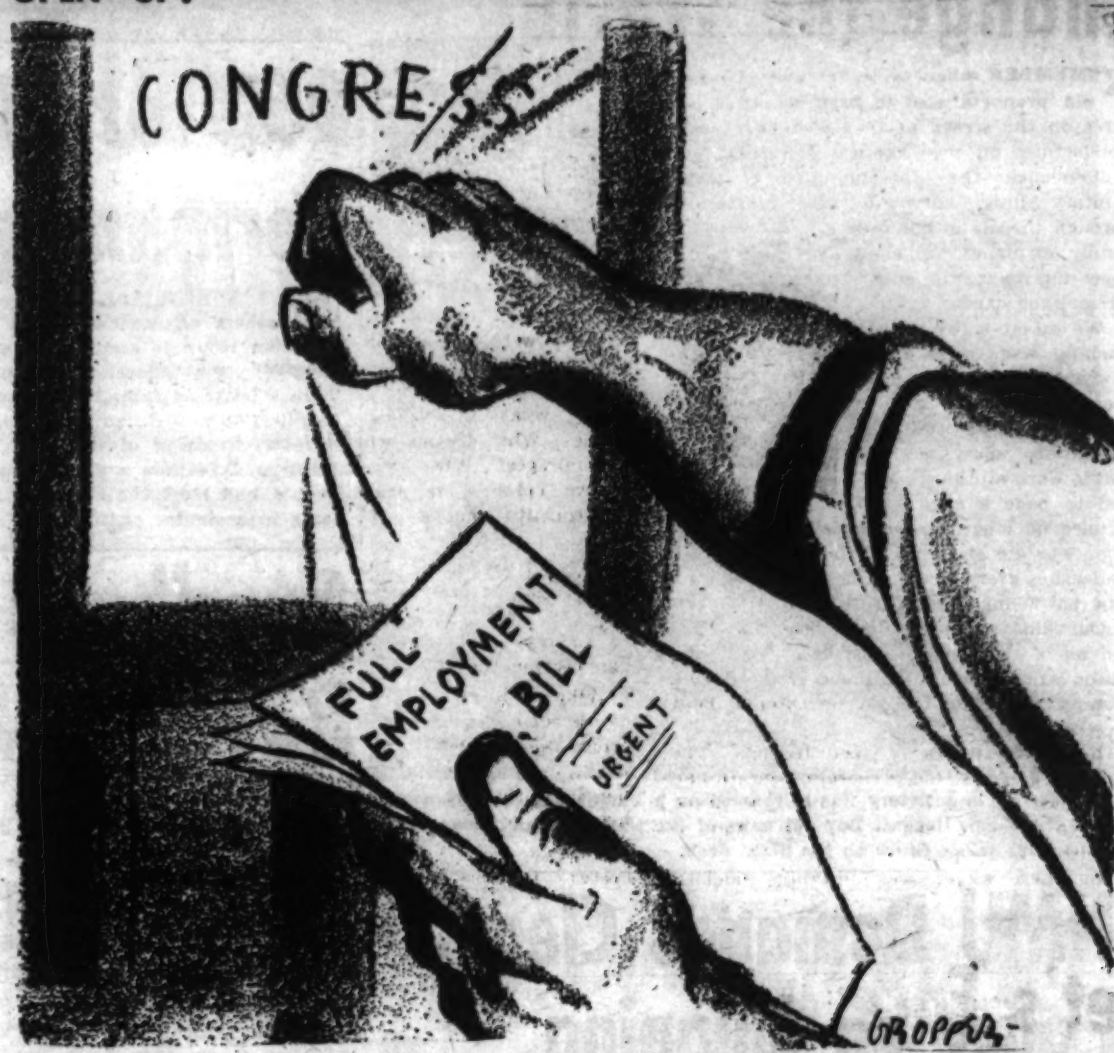
United Action

But the Negro people are showing a remarkable understanding of the issues. More and more they are expressing themselves in politics unitedly and in a progressive direction. It is evident they will not be easily divided. Outstanding Negro leaders of all political parties are supporting the reelection of Davis. And the progressive forces in the labor and people's movement are also rallying to the reelection of their champion. The New York CIO Council has endorsed and will actively campaign for Davis' reelection. True, Davis is the nominee of only the Communist Party. But he was elected through the support of broad circles of our citizens in 1943 as the candidate of the Communist Party alone.

Davis also has the endorsement—not the designation—of the American Labor Party. We consider it unfortunate that of all the political parties the ALP alone has not designated a Negro candidate from Manhattan. But despite this we are certain that voters who will support all the candidates nominated by the ALP will also vote for Davis. And we are also certain that the Davis campaign will bring new strength to the ALP both in Harlem and in Manhattan County generally.

But it would be a mistake to underestimate the forces working for the defeat of Davis. They must be exposed on the issues and on the basis of their unprincipled campaign against Davis. The labor and progressive forces must make their number one job in this election campaign the reelection of Councilman Davis.

OPEN UPI



Motion to Amend the Amendment

By SADIE VAN VEEN

SOME ONE recently sent me a letter complaining bitterly against the attitude of Communist leaders on the "Equal Rights amendment" of the National Women's Party. Since the letter was unsigned I shall refer to the writer as "Mr. A."

The main thought which Mr. A. expresses is that in the Soviet Constitution there is the famous article 122 on equal rights for women, which has the enthusiastic support of the Russian people, while in the United States, the Communists oppose the "Equal Rights Amendment."

The best and shortest answer that I can give to this argument is that we would support 100 percent an amendment to the constitution of the United States, like article 122 of the Soviet Constitution. Article 122 states:

"Women in the USSR are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life."

"The possibility of exercising these rights is insured to women by granting them an equal right with men to work, rest and leisure, social insurance and education and by state protection of the interest of mother and child, pre-maternity and maternity care with full pay and a wide network of maternity homes, nurseries and kindergartens."

The "Equal Rights Amendment" of the National Women's Party states: "Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Do we Communists want equal rights for women? Of course we do. We have spent a life time, and our mothers and grandmothers before us working to bring about equality of all citizens, men and women, Negro and white, before the law. We fight for equality for women—equality for Negroes and other national groups. But this "equal rights" amendment would not at all bring about that equality for which we strive. On the contrary, it could be used in every state of the union as a pretext to abolish whatever protective legislation we have gained through many years of effort.

The women of the National Women's Party don't believe in protective legislation. They have

said so many times. During a debate in the New York State Assembly (which I reported at the time) they expressed themselves in the following way on the question of protection for women in industry, maternity aid, etc. They said "Only children and idiots need protective legislation." They said that if men work on a night shift, women have an equal right to work on a night shift. They said that they believe that women should work under the same conditions as men without any special protection to safeguard their health. They refused to consider questions of maternity or children.

"Women," they said, "want to stand on their own feet and they don't want any interference."

I heard one of the women of the National Women's Party state the following: "Women, like every other citizen, are emphatic in their demands that they be allowed to protect themselves; that they be permitted to exercise their own mental and economic freedom, to decide what is good for themselves rather than be told by someone outside industry what is good for them." Could there be a more phony argument than this? It is precisely what the big industrialists have always said in answer to the demands for the union shop and trade union demands for hours, wages and conditions. "Labor," they said, "does not want any outside interference." But the big industrialists have learned that the trade union is the collective voice of labor.

The "Equal Rights Amendment" women hark back to the good old idea of "rugged individualism."

Like the employer they want no protection for women. They call that interference with individual freedom. So it is not strange to find big employers of women backing the "Equal Rights" amendment.

In the Soviet Union where capitalism has been abolished the Soviets find it necessary nevertheless to state the law of equal rights, as in article 122, in such a way that nothing can be left to chance misinterpretation.

The Soviet government does not consider that a law stating that men and women have equal rights is sufficient. They know that the words "equal rights" by themselves mean nothing for working women unless their health and their homes and their children are safeguarded, as stated in article 122.

The men and women of the trade unions of the United States, especially members of the CIO, are anxious to bring about equal rights for women, because it is basic to the whole program of the CIO and all progressive forces. We Communists support every measure to bring about a condition of economic freedom for women. But we cannot support a measure which would break down all existing protective legislation. If the framers of the "Equal Rights Amendment" will frame their amendment in such a way as to include all protective legislation, state maternity care, nurseries, kindergartens, etc., then we will support it. Then it will have meaning.

No, Mr. A., we want none of the phony amendment of the National Women's Party.

Worth Repeating

GOV. DEWEY was severely scored by the latest issue of Facts for Farmers for his action in calling off a special session of the N. Y. legislature which would have given aid to municipalities: Owing to the way taxes are distributed, most towns and cities are strapped for funds, while Governor Dewey is sitting on a surplus of \$400,000,000 in Albany. Despite the fact that municipalities have postponed necessary construction work for four years, Dewey is refusing to meet the emergency even though to act now would give jobs to returning veterans and displaced workers.

JAPANESE SURRENDER draws comment from London Daily Worker of Aug. 11, just arrived here, in which it is said in part: Freedom from Japanese oppression must not mean a return to pre-war conditions or a denial of the rights of self-determination and independence to the colonial peoples.

Change the World

REMEMBER when those fat and gladsome old prophets used to flash beautiful pictures on the screen as they soothed us with the lectures on the "Postwar Future?"

Remember the fantastic cities of white, sanitary tiling, where you and I skimmed through the air in our own family airplanes, or along super-highways in super-streamlined cars?

We did our cooking, dish-washing and coffee-boiling in dynamic kitchens run by short wave. Here a twist of a fair lady's wrist was enough to roast a goose and to wash all the crockery and to bake a cake. The furnace no longer needed stoking by manual labor, nor did the man of the house have to haul ashes every cold morning. This was all done by Young Wattso, the Electronic Slave.

Our kids ate super-duper scientific food, and all of them grew up smarter than Tom Edison and stronger than Joe Louis. Thank Vitamin A, B and C, and the Atomic Four Freedoms for that.

There was an era of good feeling. The toughest, greediest old corporation pirate had laid down his cartel guns and now asked labor to wipe its feet on him as a sign of friendship and equality.

Everyone's wages was instantly doubled



(consult the prophecies of Mr. Browder on this point). Everyone had a fine job. Out of love of the Soviet Union the united forces of British imperialism and American imperialism had set up kindergartens and free food stores in Africa, India and Puerto Rico.

They had realized that their own selfish interests were best served by an extension of world democracy, high wages, anti-fascism and universal love (vide "Teheran and Yalta").

Ah, what fun we had in that Postwar World! What dreams, what picnics and endless mirages! With a pinch of the famous postwar opium a man could feel happier than any constitutional king!

NOW the dream has ended. Americans have stopped reading those bright ads in the slick magazines! The Postwar World is here; no longer a dream, but a reality. The future has become the present.

What the Postwar World actually looks like is something that wolves have mauled in a dark forest. It is not a pretty world. It is not a very democratic world, or an anti-fascist world, or a world of glorious new inventions for the use of the people.

Instead, here in the richest sector of the Postwar Paradise, we can suddenly feel the

Postwar World Looks Seamy

by Mike Gold

hot, cruel breath of another economic crisis upon sleepy faces. Millions of American workers are cast out upon the streets like worn-out animals that our noble "free enterprisers" no longer can use for profit.

No government plan for saving these citizens in their bad hour is apparent. An inflation looms, instead. As for foreign affairs, the Soviet Union still is the main enemy of the world's Munichers, as though there'd never been a Hitler to fight. British Labor leaders take up the fascist torch of the Munichers, and repeat the treachery of the Social-Democratic leaders of World War I who paved the way for Hitlerism.

OUR Postwar World appears like some brief, dark and bloody corridor between World War II and World War III.

Winston Churchill warns America and England that for only four years or so will the Atomic Bomb remain our secret, hence now is the time to use it upon the Soviet Union and a too-democratic Europe and Asia.

And America drops lend lease, to be able to use all that food and economic help as a weapon with which to blackmail the people of Europe into vassalage to U. S. capitalism.

Well, the people will have to learn how to help themselves. The illusion of a benevolent capitalism which would establish democracy and plenty is a flop—probably for the last time.

GOP Flounders On Strategy

by Max Gordon

take up the fight for a progressive reconversion policy but that they have not been sufficiently active in battling for a reactionary program on specific issues. They have been too general in their attacks on the Administration and have retreated on such issues as Bretton Woods.

It is a form of pressure from the right, but it is interesting as a commentary on the negative program of the GOP leadership in and out of Congress. That leadership, knowing the temper of the country, does not dare fight directly for a reactionary program, as demanded by the Hearst writer, but tries obliquely to block a positive progressive program—often with success. This, as Brown notes, is not a very satisfactory platform from which to conduct an election campaign next year.

Brownell is Gov. Dewey's man, placed in office by him when he became the GOP standard-bearer. What Brown says about Brownell can well be said about the Governor.

Dewey is floundering. In recent speeches, as in the reconversion report of his Commerce Department, he has been indulging in general attacks against the Administration for its lack of a reconversion program. His own program, however, has amounted to a pious declaration of faith in private enterprise.

He does not dare attack any of the particular federal measures proposed by the

labor movement, most of which have received backing from Truman. Neither, naturally, does he support them. Probably, when it is shown that the overwhelming majority of the nation backs them and they are about to be passed by Congress, he will come out for them, as he did in the case of the reciprocal trades treaties and Bretton Woods.

As far as the state is concerned, he covers his lack of program by refusing to call the State Legislature into session. The State CIO, the American Labor Party, Gen. William O'Dwyer and numerous other groups and individuals have been putting the heat on for the special session and the labor movement has even outlined a very precise program for the session.

EVIDENTLY the Governor is worried that he made too many concessions to the people at the last session of the State Legislature. Actually, he had very little choice as the pressure of public opinion for such measures as the state FEPC and higher unemployment benefits could not be resisted. But, as was predicted at the beginning of the session, the fact that he was compelled to make these concessions has created difficulties within his own party. The Governor has just completed a thousand-mile fence-mending tour in those parts of the state from which the opposition to those concessions was greatest.

This means that if he is to be forced to budge on reconversion, the pressure will have to be a lot greater than it has been to date.

The Springfield Plan—Model and Inspiration

by Harold Collins

er faiths." It was to this setting that Dr. John Granrud came more than 10 years ago, as Assistant Superintendent of Schools, to discover that in a city of such enormous variety, and what was more important of increasing group tensions, practically all the teachers came from what is known as the "old-line American families." Once begun on the conscious practice of filling new vacancies with competent teachers of all faiths and national backgrounds, Dr. Granrud found himself drawn directly into the problem of using the schools to lessen community tensions and prejudices. The now-famous "Springfield Plan" is the product of the deliberations on this subject by a Committee of Education for Democracy.

A good many of the individual scenes which Alexander Alland photographed of the Plan in action, and even much of what James Waterman Wise has to tell in his running commentary, could be duplicated in other places, even in the schools of New York City. It is not, therefore, in any of its specific details, no matter how heart-warming they may be (and I defy you not to be deeply moved by one after another of these wonderful photographs!), but rather in the overall and planned character of the whole that the chief significance of the work in Springfield is to be seen. Follow the story from that first group of wide-eyed youngsters,

standing beneath a carefully-lettered sign that announces "The Washington School is our school. It belongs to boys and girls, to Fathers and Mothers, to Teachers and Principal. It belongs to our Janitors, to our Nurse and Doctor . . ."; and it is no surprise to arrive some 80 pages later at the Adult Evening Forums, held perhaps in that very same room, and prepared by an Adult Educational Council, which also arranges "Courses for Pleasure and Profit."

In fact, it may well be that the Council itself, and its parallel and related bodies at every level, that reveal the basic achievement of the Plan: that, in solving community needs, it found the way to draw on community means and resources. Only on such a democratic bedrock can the democratic perspectives of the young man with the globe finally rest their strength.

It is not a bedrock, unfortunately, that can be found existing everywhere in America even now. If the achievement of a city of 150,000 holds no final and automatic answers for one like New York, with 50 times as many inhabitants, nevertheless it points to the only and inevitable direction here, too: the drastic elimination on the one hand of the teacher's and supervisor's aloofness and arrogance, and on the other hand of the parents' timidity and indifference. My own guess is, having seen this impulse from both ends of the process, that it is, and must be, from the parents' end that the decisive moves will come.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Same Old Bevin, Says This Reader

Manhattan

Editor, Daily Worker:

The leading editorial in the Times of Aug. 22, starts with these words: "Foreign Secretary Bevin's statement on Monday showed, as was expressed, that the Labor Party's victory had not revolutionized British foreign policy. Mr. Bevin's predecessor, Anthony Eden, found nothing to criticize."

This irrefutable proof is mounting that Bevin taking the place of Eden is nothing but the substitution of one Tory of the aristocratic class for another coming from the laboring class.

Mr. Bevin has not changed his attitude one iota since the days of the rape of Spain by Hitler and Mussolini, promoters of the Franco treasonable revolt. Among the most influential labor leaders in Britain Mr. Bevin exceeded all others in his support of the biggest lie in contemporary politics, the "non-intervention" in Spain which was clamped under the false pretense that it was necessary to "avoid a major war." The Spanish dictator seems to be now destined to be left undisturbed by means of Mr. Bevin's new version of the old monstrous farce.

A. GARCIA DIAZ.

Protest Bilbo Use Of Term 'Christian'

Brooklyn

Editor, Daily Worker:

The following are excerpts of a letter sent by my mother and myself to Sen. Bilbo:

"As one of those 'white Christians' whom you pretend to 'protect' I should like to protest your misuse of the word Christian. You are not a Christian and you have no right to use the word in your fascist attacks on American minority groups.

"When I went to church, we were taught about the 'Brotherhood of Man' and Peace on Earth, Good Will toward Men. You are not a Christian if you can go around cursing your fellow men, simply because of their color, religious beliefs and national origins.

"When you and our other native fascists carry out Hitlerite attacks on minority groups in the name of Christianity, you distort and mar the meaning of the word and bring down shame upon the people who are real Christians.

"You should know that when you speak in the name of Christianity you only speak for yourself and other fascists, anti-Semites, Ku Kluxers and other decidedly anti-Christian and fascist elements."

FRANCIS TOUCHET
TERESA TOUCHET

Milestone Of Career

Swan Lake, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I enjoy reading your paper The Worker immensely. Due to a colleague of mine, who instigated me, I am now a steady reader of this paper. If I may though I'd like to state a somewhat peculiar habit I possess; I keep saving each week's edition.

I feel that it is an indispensable weapon for the indication of the informed truth and being so, therefore is the milestones of my career.

E. K.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Let's Face It

HEARST'S Washington commentator, George Rothwell Brown, is disgusted with GOP National Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., and I can't say that I blame him.

On Monday, Brown raked Brownell over the coals for the kind of statement he made last week on his return from a national tour.

You may remember that Brownell indulged in the same sort of gibberish about "New Deal spending" and "inefficiency" that marked the GOP campaigns of 1936 and 1944.

That old hackneyed stuff, Brown told the GOP chairman in effect, won't go anymore. The people are no longer interested. You're way behind the times.

Brown was particularly sharp concerning Brownell's remarks about the Administration's lack of preparation on reconversion. Here, however, his bitterness was directed at the entire Republican leadership, including that in Congress, for its supine, do-nothing policies. He directly challenged Brownell's statement that the GOP caucus in Congress had pressed for a sensible reconversion program.

That's bunk, he said, again in effect. The GOP didn't do a thing about reconversion and its leaders were just as ready to take a vacation at this crucial time as anyone else.

WHAT gripes the Hearst writer, of course, is not that the Republicans failed to



Making the Grade

AT THE very beginning of the superb new pictorial study of "The Springfield Plan," there is a full-page photograph of a boy with a globe. It's a rather large globe, perhaps three feet in diameter; and he is a rather small boy, not much more than that many feet in height. He is gazing intently at a single spot (I should guess it to be roughly where some 20-odd miles lie between our own and Soviet soil); and his hands lie full on the globe, the palms flat, the fingers spread far apart. Those hands have not come, however, to grasp the globe, but merely to lie upon it with confidence; and in the gaze is no trace of conquest, but of the search for understanding. In that, it would seem, lies the core of "The Springfield Plan."

Springfield, Mass., is an industrial city of about 150,000 inhabitants. Perhaps one-third of them are descended from the early New Englanders; the others are "of Irish and Italian and German and French and Polish and Greek extraction. There are Negroes and Chinese and Mexicans and Filipinos. And in addition to the houses of worship of many Protestant sects, there are Catholic chapels and a cathedral, several synagogues, and the religious edifices of the Greek Orthodox and other numerically small-



Text of CP Statement on Full Employment Bill

In a statement to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, the Communist Party yesterday urged immediate passage of the full employment bill. Passage of this measure, said the Communists, is necessary "to safeguard the peace and create the essential foundation for a prosperous America and prosperous world."

The text of the statement follows:

The Communist Party of the United States declares its support for and urges Congress to pass this legislation speedily (S-380, H.R. 2202).

Its adoption is needed to safeguard our military victory over fascism and to insure world peace, to establish a basis for jobs for our war workers and returning veterans, as well as to create the essential foundation for a prosperous America and a prosperous world.

Eight to 10 million industrial workers are facing immediate dismissal. Seven million or more servicemen will soon be released and will require jobs. Factories are closing down throughout the nation. Earnings are declining and the purchasing power of the people is being steadily undermined. Negro workers, young people and millions of women who found jobs for the first time are now being thrown out of work and confront a very uncertain future.

Joblessness, uncertainty or a return to the evil conditions of the past is something exactly opposite what we fought for in the war against fascism. Americans expect fulfillment of the pledge made to the nation by the late President — the right to work, embodied in Roosevelt's Second Bill of Economic Rights.

How Congress now acts toward fulfilling the pledge made by Roosevelt by establishing the right to a job as a basic national policy will greatly determine if America has won the peace and shall go forward, or if our nation turns backward to periods of mass unemployment and chaos — the soil upon which new and more terrible wars are born.

Drastic governmental action is required not alone to meet the present crisis but to create long-range guarantees designed to mitigate the effects of mass unemployment in the postwar period.

Before Congress today is the Murray - Patman Full Employment Bill (S-380). It contains a simple principle which Congress can no longer evade: the responsibility of the Government, acting on behalf of all the people, to guarantee a livelihood for every American who wants to work by its intervening to assure high levels of production and employment and to permit government action when private industry fails to do so.

Congress cannot evade its own responsibility for the present grave situation. Had Congress

passed this bill earlier our country would not now be enmeshed in a serious unemployment crisis. The Government would have been able to swing into a big public works program which would absorb many of the war — workers now being laid off, and would insure jobs to many of the returning veterans. But Congress dithered with, or openly rejected, every proposal to prepare to reconvert the industries.

Despite many storm signals Congress yielded to the pressure and acted mainly in the spirit of Hoover's free enterprise program. It was clear that with the coming of V-J Day, it would be the workers who would suffer great loss of income, with no assurance of provisions for their future. Congress, however, thought only of protecting the interests of monopolists by assuring them their profits in cases of canceled war contracts, by enacting the tax — rebate system, then calmly went home for the summer.

Congress now must act in the public interest and adopt this legislation. It must stop acting solely in the interests of the monopolies for this has led the country into its present difficulty. Those spokesmen of the monopolies who sit in Congress and blockade this legislation — reactionary Republicans of the Hoover gang and those Democrats who shame the memory of Roosevelt, upon whose program they were elected, must be held guilty for this state of affairs. Any further failure by Congress to override the sabotage of these reactionary forces will help to provoke a national calamity. By immediate passage of S-380 and its essential companion legislation Congress can in some small way make up to the American people for its notorious neglect of their welfare.

A national policy embodying the right of every American "able to work and seeking work . . . to useful, remunerative, regular and full time employment" and government responsibility to make possible the exercise of that right is in accord with the desires and aspirations of all Americans.

Americans are determined not to return to the past. Our people reject any and every proposal to re-establish pre-war levels of employment and its insecurity. They have had enough and too much of Hooverism and the platitudes of "free enterprise." Their experiences show that greater security and a higher level of life is possible.

Long years of joblessness, insecurity and low living standards, together with painful experiences with inadequate relief schemes and makeshift job projects has forcefully taught the lesson of the failure and incompetency of private enterprise to provide jobs for the workers.

Out of these experiences arose the imperative necessity for governmental responsibility and action to improve the social needs of the people. Out of this eventually came establishment of the social security laws, unemployment insurance and other needed social legislation, all of which was vigorously opposed then by the same forces that now oppose full employment.

The American people learned that mass unemployment is not an act of God like typhoons and cyclones, inevitably arising, to be patiently endured for years at a time. It became clear that unemployment arose and flourished because of the control of the means of production in the hands of a few who freely exploited the resources of the nation without restraint; that to curb unemployment, it was imperative to curb the monopolies, for the Government to intervene and plan.

During the war our people conclusively saw that maximum production and full employment is possible. This was accomplished

by not allowing things to follow the whims and vagaries of private industry. Instead governmental controls, planning, direction and responsibility provided a job for practically every able-bodied man and woman in the country. America's productive capacity, inventive genius, the skills of its workers, the unity and determination of the nation helped bring to its knees the scourge of mankind — fascism. We have seen full production reached for war. Why then cannot the same be done in peace?

We realize, of course, that it was not only the threat of rival foreign imperialism that spurred American capitalism to reach maximum production and full employment, and to accelerate scientific research for the creation of the most destructive weapon mankind has yet known. We realize that the great incentive of high profits and generous tax laws to employers impelled American capitalism to utilize national resources, skills and labor of American workers to a greater extent than ever before. Yet, the fact is established: if America's industrial mechanism, aided by new and startling scientific findings, may be geared to reach maximum production and full employment in war and for purposes of destruction, the same can be done in peacetime for constructive development and satisfaction of the needs of the people.

It is on the basis of such experiences that the American people do not now propose to sit idly by and see their livelihood and future destroyed. These lessons of history have taught our people to tackle the job in a basic and overall way. Stemming from these experiences is the mounting demand in the country for the right to work, the right to a job, which was voiced by the late President. The present bill embodies that promise made by Roosevelt. It is a promise which the present Congress is obligated to fulfill.

Full employment is needed not only for the security of the working class. It is needed for the prosperity and well-being of all sections of the American people.

Maximum production means a prosperous community, state and nation. It means full utilization of labor, plants, equipment, resources and technological developments to achieve a rising standard of living, higher wages and job opportunities for all — Negroes, women, veterans and no need for conflict over scarce jobs.

Full employment does not benefit one class alone. It benefits the whole nation. Our farmers, professionals, middle classes and small businessmen have as much to lose as labor if the goal is not reached. That is why this measure is finding strong support from large sections of all classes in the country. The goal can be reached. All that is necessary is the desire and the plan.

This bill is a correct and necessary step in the direction of winning full employment. It would, however, be illusory to believe the bill will end unemployment. Nor does it automatically provide jobs. It is an overall framework which, if it is to have flesh and substance, needs supplemental, companion legislation. There is an obvious immediate need for severance pay, improved and federalized unemployment compensation, higher income tax exemptions, higher wage minimums and improved social security laws. Such companion measures are now before Congress and are supported by the trade unions and peoples organizations. They are the Kilgore-Forand Unemployment Compensation Bill; Pepper 65-Cent Minimum Hourly Wage Bill; Wagner-Murray-Dingell Social Security Bill; Seamen's Bill of Rights (HR 2348); Fair Employment Practices Bill, and others. Because of the mass dismissals, an immediate necessity is that the

Government, using its emergency powers and the funds available for war purposes, shall provide severance pay to the millions of workers being thrown out of employment without notice or provision for their future.

Even more will be required to prevent expanding unemployment in the postwar period. There must be provisions for large scale federal, state, municipal and local public works programs (rural and urban) — slum clearance, low rental housing development, rural electrification, waterway projects (St. Lawrence, Missouri Valley) new schools, hospitals, airports and railroads.

It is vitally important for the government to get into prompt operation the many plants built by the government during the war. It should immediately set a limit on the length of time these productive facilities will be allowed to lie idle and refuse to pay tax refunds to corporations who now decline to operate them. If corporations who operated them during the war refuse, the government should assume responsibility for operation in the manufacture of items where monopolistic practices retard production and keep prices high. This would provide useful jobs and break monopolistic practices which restrict job opportunities and limit the amount of goods available.

Who opposes this vital legislation and why?

It is opposed by the big monopolists who place unrestrained profit against the nation's welfare. They are against it because they oppose the whole principle of full employment. Scoville, chief economist for Chrysler, bluntly says the right to a job "is one of the most absurd of current fallacies." Actually they want restricted production and an unhampered control over the national economy. They are for an economy of scarcity with low wages but high profits and prices. Their wage and price policy is calculated to perpetuate unemployment. And unemployment helps to keep wages down. They want a large floating army of unemployed to be pitted against each other for available work. They want elimination of all government controls except such as benefit themselves. They want to depress wages, lower living standards, to weaken and if they can, to destroy the trade union and democratic organizations of the people.

The interests of the whole nation require a program exactly op-

posite to this reactionary and shortsighted one. The nation needs full employment and job security, which is possible by maximum production. It needs high wages, better standards of living, increased purchasing power, and the steady growth of democratic rights. That is why the American people today are pressing Congress for passage of this legislation.

Cries that this bill ends free enterprise are propaganda designed to kill the bill. Argument that it is not necessary because private industry can do the job if left alone is palpably false. Experience shows that if full employment is to be won, then private enterprise left to its own devices cannot provide, nor does it desire, full employment. Private enterprise has long demonstrated its utter failure to provide it. Argument that nothing should be done as things will work themselves out if we "keep faith" is idle chatter and foolishness to be ignored.

Opponents of the bill count heavily upon an eventual "solution" without government intervention by glib talk of the "coming boom." Boom or no boom there will remain after reconversion a great residue of unemployment, which may exceed five to six million persons. If not dealt with now our nation will head from the present deepening depression into an acute and serious crisis.

Objections by industry that a full employment program cannot be financed are without foundation. The government can finance a program of any kind when production is at a maximum, for there will exist a larger and regular tax-income and general prosperity. Obviously, no program of any kind can be easily financed if there is a limited and restricted production, with low earnings for the workers and a destroyed purchasing power.

If the government needs additional funds to finance the program, millions of dollars are available by a democratic revamping of the tax laws and basing taxation on the principle of ability to pay, of immediately eliminating the tax-rebating provisions of the present tax laws, and by tapping the huge wartime profits of the corporations. Let us not forget that 250 large corporations own 60 percent of all corporate-owned

(Continued on Page 9)

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 50¢ per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday—Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Deadline for Sept. 2nd issue is Friday, Aug. 31, at 4:00 p.m.; for Sept. 3rd issue, Saturday, Sept. 1, noon.

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Text of CP Statement On Full Employment Bill

(Continued from Page 8)

manufacturing assets and that as of last Sept. 30, they held 80 percent of all prime war contracts. Under provisions of this bill, projects designed to stimulate employment are to be undertaken by and through private industry. They have the money to do it. Chester Bowles, OPA Administrator, has said that business enjoyed the greatest prosperity of its history. He revealed that a study of financial statements of 1,120 top corporations, industry by industry, showed piled up profits ranging 10 to 12 times higher than before the war.

It is with poor grace that industry now declares its inability to finance such a program in view of these swollen wartime profits. All the more need for the government to intervene if private industry refuses.

Efforts to kill this bill with labels of un-American and "socialistic" will not succeed. These gentlemen assert that full employment is not good for the country, for they see in that a danger to democracy.

This bill is not socialistic. Nor has it anything to do with socialism. It stimulates employment in private industry and within a profit system, with the government making additional expenditures to assure the necessary job opportunities.

Socialism, on the other hand, is the Socialist reorganization of society—by the common ownership and operation of the national economy under a government of the people, led by the working class.

We Communists believe in socialism because it is the highest form of democracy. In a Socialist economy there is not and cannot be unemployment. The economy is not based upon the profit motive. Nor is the government controlled by, or is it an instrument of, monopolist corporations. Production and distribution are organized and planned for service to and the advancement of material and cultural well-being of all the people. There cannot be overproduction, recessions and economic crises. The more produced, the higher the standard of life. Today, for example, in the country of our Soviet ally, where a Socialist economy operates, they face no such thing as reconversion unemployment or dangers of long-term unemployment for there the people own

and control the means of production and make it operate for their needs. A gigantic new Five-Year Plan has been announced. In this time the country expects to repair the ravages of war and reach an even higher level of well-being than before the war. They have a goal not only worth striving for, but a program which provides work for all.

The British people, by electing the Labor Government with its avowed program of nationalizing key industries, indicated they do not trust their future welfare in the hands of free enterprise and are taking their first steps toward a Socialist economy as their hope of winning full production and employment.

We Communists are convinced that only a Socialist system can end the scourge of unemployment and recurring wars. But we also realize that the majority of the American people are not yet ready to accept the Socialist road, though we are convinced that they will inevitably reach that conclusion out of their own experiences and understanding.

Although it is our belief that neither this bill—nor a combination of bills, however much they may contribute toward the goal of permanent full employment—can fully achieve that goal within the limitations of capitalism, we support it as we support and fight for all measures which help even partially or even in a limited way to alleviate the suffering of the people.

We support it so that America's economy may move forward to new and higher levels of peacetime production and jobs, and not sink backward to an economy of scarcity with its inevitable outcome of chaos, suffering and reaction which give incentives for the growth of new wars and destruction. Communists champion the strengthening of democracy and battle against those forces and conditions which would cultivate disorder. For that reason, Communists struggle together with all progressive Americans for realization of 60,000,000 jobs, protecting the rights of the Negro people, veterans and women workers. That is why we fight for immediate reconversion, for higher wages, adequate unemployment insurance, severance pay, effective price control, democratic tax laws and other measures that will advance the interests of our people.

This legislation is also needed to help safeguard the internal unity of the country. There are elements who bank on using the chaos and disorder which mass unemployment and low living standards bring. They have the aim of weakening the basic unity of the nation and its people so as to nullify all labor and democratic gains, to destroy democratic processes and scuttle the whole structure of anti-fascist collaboration and world peace. Their methods will be efforts to provoke strife between the people, to pit veteran against non-veteran, white against Negro, native against foreign-born, and racial hatred and bigotry of the Bilbo-Gerald L. K. Smith brand. Passage of this bill will help to safeguard our unity and defeat these agents of the enemy in our midst.

Full employment can be won only if the labor movement and all democratic forces in the country firmly unite to struggle for this objective.

It is necessary that labor and the peoples organizations bring the greatest pressure upon the coming session of Congress in a mass demand to enact S-380 and its companion legislation. Through organized actions in unions, mass organizations and communities the voice of the country can be made heard.

Expert Says DDT Could Rid U. S. of All Flies, Mosquitoes

By United Press

Total elimination of flies and mosquitoes from the United States would be possible within several years under a scientifically controlled program using DDT insecticides, Dr. Paul Lauger said yesterday.

Lauger, director of DDT research in Basle, Switzerland, who is here with Dr. Paul Mueller, DDT inventor, for conferences with American scientists, said that such a program would require a tremendous amount of planning to be carried out safely.

Malaria and typhus and "all other diseases transmitted by flies and mosquitoes" would be eliminated along with the insects, Lauger told a press conference.

He said, however, that on the debit side of the program, DDT kills all insects good and bad, and

as a secondary result, insect-eating birds and fish die.

Describing such a program as "only theoretical," he said that DDT was harmful to people when in a solvent form which allowed its absorption by the skin.

HUMANS SAFE

He said that the insecticide was never fatal to human beings and had no ill effects on them when used by the common method of dissolving it in kerosene.

Mueller, who with Lauger is employed in the Geigy Company's office at Basle, started experimental work in 1927 while searching for a moth killer.

After 12 years of laboratory work he took DDT home and there developed its effectiveness against flies, mosquitoes and other household pests.

DDT can be used in the home to eliminate insects in a fly spray, mixing it with paint and thus making surfaces poisonous to insects for several years, and by dusting with DDT powder to kill bedbugs, ticks, and in powerful doses, cockroaches, it was suggested.

Against Induction Draft Board Quits

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Aug. 28 (UP).

Members of the Rushville draft board today indicated their opposition to the continued drafting of men into the armed forces by submitting their resignations en masse. The letter was signed by T. A. Coleman, chairman, Carl G. Diekmann and W. E. Hilbert.

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FOREIGN BRIEFS

Greek Gov't Voids Poll

The Greek Minister of Labor set aside as "invalid" Sunday's trade union elections in ATHENS, according to a London broadcast. Elections were declared void apparently on the grounds that "the Communist workers' organization gained a majority." The elections were for the national trade union leadership. Preceding local union elections, both for local officials and for delegates to Sunday's national convention, were won overwhelmingly by ERGAS, left-wing EAM-Socialist-Communist trade union federation. . . . If that's the way free trade union elections are handled in Greece, one can imagine what would happen in "free" national elections and plebiscites. . . . Nicos KARAYANNIS, Greek seamen's leader, was welcomed back to Athens enthusiastically after his release from a British concentration camp in North Africa. He was arrested, under no charge, in April, 1943, at the time of the so-called Greek "mutiny."



LOW DOWN

About Betting on the Ponies,
Nicholson and Graziano

By Nat Low

Do you want to know why millions of Americans annually wager hundreds of millions of dollars on the horses? The answer to this question was given at Belmont Park Monday when the "daily double" paid off \$4,313.90 on a two-buck bet. Twenty-four betterers collected this little fortune while a 25th, who had wagered ten bucks instead of the traditional two, is now set for a long, long time with no less than \$21,568 in his till.

That, my friends, is what makes the suckers lay their dough—hard-earned and otherwise—on the line every day.

As the news of this really sensational daily double speeds across the country, every guy with a hope in his heart and two bucks in his pocket, will be more convinced than ever that his ship will come in next.

That's the way it is. And you can have it.

Billy Nicholson may be on his way out of Chicago as a result of his terrible season. Hitting—or should I say not hitting?—only .253, he was benched yesterday by Cholly Grimm at a time when the Cubs are seriously threatened for the first time by the Cardinals.

Nicholson, who whammed out 33 homers last year and drove in 122 runs, has been lethargic all season and on many occasions has incurred the wrath of the usually calm and pleasant Grimm.

Whether Nicholson can snap out of his doldrums remains to be seen, but if he doesn't and the Cubs, as a result, are beaten by the Cardinals, Nicholson will follow a lot of other high-priced stars out of Chicago livery. He may even go to the Yanks as part of the Borowy trade—in exchange for a lot of dough, of course.

Allan Dekdebrun, slender passing and running wizard of the Cornell backfield, who threw many a touchdown heave to Paul Robeson, Jr., last season, has just been elected captain of this year's team. Dekdebrun will have young Robeson in the backfield with him this fall and that Big Red team will be something to contend with.

Rocky Graziano's managers, and they are not dopes, have ruled out a fight with Jake LaMotta which had been temporarily scheduled for next month. Instead, Rocky will again battle left-hand slinging Bummy Davis, whom he knocked out a few months back.

That's a wise decision, too, for LaMotta is one guy who could probably take all of Rocky's pot shots then come back hammering. And his hammering would have eventually caused Rocky to lay down and go to sleep.

Eventually, however, the two will have to meet for the match is a natural and there is a limit to how long Graziano, at a 154 pounds, can continue to fight 144-pound welterweights.

Chess Players Train, Too

Chess champions may not have to warm up muscles but they go into just as intensive training for tournament play as any baseball player.

Currently warming-up for a radio match between the United States and the Soviet Union over Labor Day week-end are the leaders of the two ten-man teams, Arnold Denker, American champ, and Mikhail Botvinnik, Soviet top player.

Similar to the rigid schedule he once maintained as a promising Golden Gloves fighter, Denker has retired to the country to practice six hours a day on opening and closing chess moves. He finds that these particular plays sharpen his technique and bring him to peak intellectual fitness for his international match.

Denker's opponent, electrical engineer Mikhail Botvinnik, trains on a different theory based on the popularity of chess in the Soviet Union where as many as 60,000 spectators crowd in to watch chessmasters play. For a full month before a tournament, Botvinnik plays with a training partner six hours a day seated next to a radio going full blast to ready him for concentration against audience noises.

Which is the better method will be decided when Denker and Botvinnik square off at 10 a. m. Sept. 1 for a grueling four days at the

board which will decide the un-to him to peak intellectual fitness.

Denker and his American team will play from the Henry Hudson Hotel in New York under the sponsorship of Russian Relief, the U. S. Chess Federation and the Chess Review. The tournament marks the first time that the USSR has entered into championship competition with any country in any sport.

Says the Chess Review, leading chess publication, "It will be the most important contest in the history of the game."

Ex-Sailor Bob Feller probably won't pitch Cleveland into an American League pennant this year, but before he gets through with his season's chores, the chances are he'll give the pennant contenders plenty of trouble.

"I think he can win every game he starts the rest of the season," Indian Coach Burt Shotton said yesterday.

If and when Pistol Pete Reiser is mustered out of the Army, he may not return to his outfield chores. Pete began his career as an infelder and Manager Leo Durocher is playing around with the notion of making a third baseman out of him.

"I don't think I'll have trouble finding a spot for Pete," said The Lip, confidently.

Baseball Standings:

(Not including yesterday's games)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Detroit	68	51	.571	—
Washington	67	53	.558	1½
St. Louis	65	55	.542	3½
New York	60	55	.522	6
Cleveland	61	57	.517	6½
Chicago	60	61	.496	9
Boston	57	63	.475	11½
Philad.	36	79	.313	30

Games Today

Boston at New York
Detroit at St. Louis (night)
Washington at Phila. (2, twi-night)
Cleveland at Chicago

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Chicago	74	43	.632	—
St. Louis	73	47	.608	2½
Brooklyn	66	53	.553	9
New York	67	57	.540	9
Pittsburgh	65	60	.520	13
Boston	56	67	.455	21
Cincinnati	47	72	.395	28
Phila.	36	85	.297	40

Games Today

Philadelphia at Brooklyn
Chicago at Pittsburgh
Other clubs not scheduled

Dodgers Beat Phillies, 7-1

The Dodgers strengthened their hold on third place yesterday by walloping the hapless Phillies 7 to 1 at Ebbets Field.

Art Herring started for the Dodgers but gave way to Les Webber in the third inning when he injured his leg. Webber hurled magnificently the rest of the way. The Dodgers went off to a one-run lead in the first inning, added two more in the third and then piled it on in the fourth, fifth and sixth innings when they tallied four additional markers.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—Fred Waring Show
WOR—News; Talk; Music
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Amanda—Sketch
WMCA—News; Music; Box
WQXR—News; Alma Detlinger
11:15-WOR—Tello-Test—Quiz
WABC—Second Husband
11:30-WEAF—Barry Cameron—Sketch
WOR—Take It Easy Time
WJZ—News Reports
WABC—A Woman's Life—Play
WMCA—News; Varieties
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum
WOR—What's Your Idea?
WJZ—Ted Malone—Talk
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories
11:55-WOR—Cliff Edwards, Songs

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—Don Goddard, News
WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Glamour Master
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Luncheon Music
12:15-Talk—Maggi McNellis
WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—News From the Pacific
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—News; Women's Exchange
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45-WEAF—Jerome Orchestra
WABC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Jack Benny's Album
WJZ—H.R. Baugh's Talk
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Symphonic Music
1:15-WOR—Lopez Orchestra
WJZ—Constance Bennett, Comment
WABC—Ma Perkins
1:30-WABC—Margaret Macdonald
WJZ—Galen Drake
WMCA—The Captain Tim Healy
1:45-WEAF—Left Eld, News
WOR—John J. Anthony
WABC—Young Dr. Malone

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—News; Cedric Foster
WJZ—John B. Kennedy
WABC—Two on a Clue
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Concert Music
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WOR—Talk—Jane Cowl
WJZ—Ethel and Albert
WABC—Rosemary—Sketch
WQXR—Treasure Salute
2:30-WEAF—Woman in White
WOR—Queen for a Day
WJZ—The Fitzgeralds
WABC—Perry Mason
WQXR—Request Music
2:45-WEAF—Hymn of All Churches
2:45-WEAF—Tena and Tim
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Show
WJZ—Best Sellers—Drama
WABC—Time to Remember
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Request Music
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins
WABC—On the Record
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young's Family
WOR—Rambling with Gambling
WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
WABC—Landt Trio, Songs
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs
WJZ—Jack Berch Show
WABC—House Party
WMCA—News; Western Songs
WQXR—News; Symphonic Matinee
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
WJZ—Beautiful Music
4:25-WABC—News Reports
4:30-WEAF—Lorenza Jones

From the Press Box

Yanks Win 5th in Row, Close in on Leaders

by Phil Gordon

Just a week ago it seemed apparent that the Yanks were thoroughly licked. In sixth place, worst position they have been in in the many years of Joe McCarthy's reign as top kick of the club, and eleven games behind the league-leading Tigers, the Yanks did seem whipped.

But then came the slump of the Tigers plus a Yankee rejuvenation which dates back to Charlie Keller's return to club. Now, as a result of yesterday's 8-7 victory over the Boston Red Sox at the Stadium, the Bombers are only 5½ games behind first place and to use an over-worked phrase—anything can happen.

This does not include last night's game between the Tigers and the Browns. Should the Tigers lose that one, the Yanks will be only five games out.

The second place Washington Senators also won yesterday, beating the A's 6-5 and as a result are only a game behind the lead.

But to get back to the Yankees. Yesterday's victory was their fifth in succession and their eighth in their last nine contests. Although Walt Dubiel, who started the game, was kayoed in the eighth inning and had to have his game saved by Fireman Jim Turner, the Yankees' pitching has been much improved of late and the hitting.

Young Aaron Robinson, for instance, has become a real Yankee with his home runs, of which he has hit three within eight days—three

Scores:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia 000 010 000—1 8 4
Brooklyn 102 211 00x—7 9 2
Graus, Monticardo (5) and Andrews, Spindel (5); Herring, Webber (3) and Dantonio.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston 000 200 131—7 10 9
New York 030 104 00x—3 11 6
Hefflin, Woods (3), Ryba (6), Hausmann (7) and Steiner; Dubiel, Turner (8) and Robinson.

Washington 103 000 011—6 8 2
Philadelphia 000 101 000—5 11 6
Pieretti, Carrasquel (4), Stone (7), Ulrich (8) and Ferrell; Black, Bowles (4) and Rosar, George (9).

more than he has hit in all the previous major league games he's been in.

With Charlie Keller beginning to resemble the Keller of old—he's hitting the ball with greater authority every day although his average is far below par, and the rumors about Joe DiMaggio and Tommy Henrich rejoining the club within the next few days, the McCarthy men are quite possibly going to make this a fight right down to the wire.

RADIO

WMCA—570 Kc.
WEAF—690 Kc.
WOR—710 Kc.
WJZ—770 Kc.
WNYC—830 Kc.
WABC—880 Kc.
WINS—1000 Kc.

WEVD—1230 Kc.
WNEX—1150 Kc.
WLID—1190 Kc.
WHN—1600 Kc.
WOV—1230 Kc.
WBNT—1400 Kc.
WQXR—1500 Kc.

WOR—Food and Home Forum
WABC—Feature Story
WMCA—News Music
4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Hop Harrigan
WABC—Danny O'Neil, Songs
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—Wacs on Parade
WQXR—News Music
5:15-WEAF—Fortia Faces Life
WOR—Superman
WJZ—Dick Tracy
WQXR—Today in Music
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Captain Tim Healy
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WABC—Cimarron Tavern—Sketch
WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs
WQXR—Old Favorites
5:45-WEAF—Front-Page Farrell
WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
WJZ—The Singing Lady
WABC—Sparrow and the Hawk
WQXR—Man About Town

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Royal Arch Gunnison
WJZ—News; Kiernan News Corner
WABC—News; Quincy Howe
WMCA—News; Talk
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:15-WEAF—Concert Music
WOR—Man on the Street
WJZ—What Are the Facts?
WABC—James Carroll, Tenor
6:25-WQXR—News; Dinner Music
6:30-WOR—News; Fred Vandeventer
WJZ—News; Whose Wart—Talk
WABC—Eileen Farrell, Soprano
WMCA—Racing Results
6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Adventures of Charlie Chan
WABC—The World Today
WMCA—Recorded Music
6:55-WABC—Robert Trout, News
7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
WOR—Karl Bates, News
WJZ—Headline Edition
WABC—Mommie and the Men
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News Reports
7:15-WEAF—News of the World
WOR—The Answer Man
WJZ—Raymond Swing
WABC—Jack Smith Show
WMCA—Pile-Sir Final
WQXR—Opera's Scrapbook
7:30-WEAF—Roth Orchestra
WOR—Can You Top This?
WJZ—The Lone Ranger
WABC—Elery Queen
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh
WQXR—Treasury of Music
7:45-WEAF—H. V. Kaltenborn
WMCA—Dinah Shore Records
WIN—Johannes Steel, News
8:00-WEAF—Mr. and Mrs. North
WOR—Cecil Brown
WJZ—Pic and Pat
WABC—Play—The Saint, With Brian Ahearne
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:15-WOR—Jobs and Reconversion
WJZ—News of Tomorrow
8:30-WEAF—Billie Burke Show
WOR—Bert Wheeler Show
WJZ—Fishing and Hunting Club

WABC—Dr. Christian

5:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF—Wednesday With You
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—Curtain Time
WABC—Crime Photographer
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Review Music
9:15-WOR—Real Life Stories
WQXR—The Music Festival
9:30-WEAF—Mr. District Attorney—Play
WOR—Spotlight Bands
WJZ—Jones and I—Drama
WABC—Quiz—Detect and Collect
WMCA—When He Comes Home
9:55-WJZ—Short Story
10:00-WEAF—Phil Harris Show
WOR—The Human Adventure
WJZ—David Harding, Counter-Spy
WABC—Great Moments in Music
WQXR—News; Opera Music
10:30-WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—Lee Mortimer—News
WABC—Play—Matisse, With Ann Southern
WMCA—Frank Kingdom
WQXR—War Bond Concert
10:45-WJZ—Janet Flanner From Overseas
WMCA—Musical Encores
11:00-WEAF—WOR—News; Music
WABC—News; Harlem Host
WQXR—News; Just Music
11:05-WJZ—William S. Gailor
11:30-WEAF—C. M. H.—Play
WABC—Invitation to Music
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
12:00-WEAF—News; Music
WABC—News; Music

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Personal

ANYONE knowing whereabouts of Tessie Steingart communicate with husband Joseph Merger, 2775 Kingsbridge Terrace, Bronx, N. Y.

'Make it Work in Peace Like it Does in War'

One of the finest sequences in the Warner Bros. film *Pride of the Marines* (reviewed here yesterday) is the discussion of social security and jobs by a group of Guadalcanal veterans recuperating from wounds in a hospital. Below is a verbatim reprint of the dialogue from that scene, taken from the screen play by Albert Maltz.

Al: Sit down blondy (to the nurse Virginia), join the Gophers Sewing Circle. We're talking up a storm.

Va: Sure it's not a private gab?

Kebabian: We got no secrets from you blondy.

Ainslee: Bill is just telling us about the business he's going into after he gets his discharge.

Al: On a corner.

Va: If it's on a corner, it's either a saloon or a bank—which one, Bill?

Bill Irish: You're not even close—I expect to get me this nice street corner—and sell apples. (They all look at him.) I'd be following right in my dad's footsteps. Twice in his life my father got in the newspapers. He was the first guy in Milwaukee to join up in 1917. And in 1930 he was the first vet to sell unemployed apples. Any of you guys want a partnership on my corner? I ain't bright but I'm honest.

Al: Count me in—Ainslee and Schmid—apples and pencils—we oughta do all right.

Diamond: Aw climb out of your fox holes—you guys think no one's learned anything since 1930. Think everybody's had their eyes shut and their brains in cold storage?

Irish: Now that I'm going home I'm scared—I wasn't half as scared on Guadalcanal as I am now.

Ainslee: Well I'm not scared.

Kebabian: You talk like a guy with dough in the bank. (With feeling.) With my folks it was like with Bill's. I remember. Sure, everybody's working now but back in peacetime the only job I had was to take things to the hockshop so my folks could eat. You ask me what I want in life? I'm not an ambitious guy. Thirty bucks a week, enough to take my girl out Saturday night, a ballgame Sunday—that's about all I ask, or is that too much?

Ainslee: How about the GI Bill of Rights? I'm going to law school on that and they guarantee your old job back, Bill.

Irish: Yeah! I wrote my boss for my old job back—he writes he's in a new business and my old job just ain't. There's nothing in the GI Bill of Rights about that. If your job doesn't exist any more—how are you gonna get it back?

Ainslee: Yeah, that's got to be considered.

Irish: I'll come out and say it—how about they consider the silver plate in my head? How long did we get to consider when we were ordered to hit the beach on Guadalcanal? They said go—and we went. It was okay. But I want some considering now. I got a wife. I got to support her and the doc says I can't do heavy work again, ever.

Va: Can I put in my two cents? You're all jumpy—nobody can blame you—you're stuck off here and it must seem sometimes that nobody cares.

Tom: Who does? (Cynically).

Va: People care—all the people—civilians aren't strange animals.

RESUMES MONDAY

FREDRIC MARCH with **MARGO BELL FOR ADANO**
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Eleanor Parker as Ruth Harvey, Sgt. Schmidt's sweetheart.



Captain Burroughs (Moroni Olsen) orders Sgt. Schmidt to return to Philadelphia where his friends await him. The soldier in the center is Schmidt's best friend Lee Diamond (Dane Clark).

They're your own fathers and mothers and wives and sweethearts and friends, believe me, if they can help it, you're not going to get let down.

Kebabian (tolerantly): That's a dame's—I mean a female's point of view, but it all boils down to economics. That's what runs this world—so the GI Bill of Rights would send some guys to school, get some other guys jobs. Get some guy started on a farm, so maybe there'll be even prosperity for two years after the war while we catch up on things, making diaper pins and autos, the things the poor civilians did without. But after two years what happens? Answer me that.

Al: A bonus march.

"Handsome Romantic Musical" . . . Solid! . . . A welcome mid-summer contribution to the Broadway boom. —BARNES, Herald Tribune.

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Lyrics by DOROTHY FIELDS
Music by SIGMUND ROMBERG
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. & SAT. 2:30
BROADWAY THEA., N'way of 51 St. Air-Cond.



Left to right: Don McGuire (Irish), Dane Clark ((Diamond), John Garfield (Al Schmidt) hold off several hundred screaming, hidden Japanese at night at Guadalcanal in this breath-taking scene from *Pride of the Marines*.



Blinded Sgt. Al Schmidt (Garfield) and Red Cross nurse Virginia Pfeiffer (Rosemary DeCamp), who played a big part in his recuperation.

idea of shipping oil to Japan or doing business with any new Hitler, better duck fast.

Irish: I'll check that. I'll put a little handwriting on the wall for you, too; we don't want no apples. Whoever's running this country better read it; no apples, no bonus marches, paste that in your hat, congressman.

Al: Like they say in those revival meetings—amen.

Diamond: Okay, Al okay—now I'll wrap it up for you. One happy afternoon when God was feeling good he sat down and thought up a rich, beautiful country and then called it the USA—all of it—the rivers, hills, land, whole works. Don't tell me we can't make it work in peace like it does in war. Don't tell me we can't pull together. Don't you see it, you guys, can't you see it?

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"A honey of a Soviet musical film!"
—PM
SPRING SONG
Music by D. KABALEVSKY

JEAN GABIN
In Duvalier's drama of the French Foreign Legion
Escape from Yesterday
With ANNABELLA

NOW
PLAYING!
The Southerner
THE PICTURE THAT NEVER LETS GO OF YOUR HEART!
GLOBE
N'way & 46 St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave. Doors Open 10:15 A.M.
Irene DUNNE
Alexander KNOX • Charles COBURN
"OVER 21"
A Columbia Picture
Spectacular Stage Presentation
Picture at: 10:30, 1:25, 4:24, 7:21, 10:19
Stage Show at: 12:31, 3:30, 6:30, 9:27

Leslie BARKS
Bill SIDNEY
48 HOURS
Artists
WE WILL COME BACK
IRVING Place 40-5-6975

Daily Worker

By JOHN MELDON

Paris Editor Plays Appeal for Traitor

"In France we judge Pétain even more guilty than Laval because no one in France had illusions about Laval. Everyone knew he was a complete scoundrel, while Pétain betrayed France under cover of the prestige of military glory (which according to the memoirs of Marshal Joffre and Clemenceau actually belonged to Gen. Nivelle) and of a virtue he himself never practices. He relied on his photogenic appearance of a handsome old man.

"Pétain really had prepared his treason many years before the war. When he was in Madrid as Ambassador he told one of my friends that to be rid of the Republic, war

"Among his crimes he promulgated the anti-Jewish laws, abandoned Alsace Lorraine without even making any gesture to defend it, surrendered to fascist states those political exiles who had found asylum in our land, had our young people by the hundreds of thousands, deported to Germany, caused the death and murder of 250,000 persons who refused to do slave labor in Germany, and his police hunted all men of faith and courage who resisted the oppressor.

Schwellenbach, WLB Disagree on Mediation

The Board proposed that in all new disputes the conciliation service

They said that, where no such agreement is obtained and the case is certified, the Board will work out a procedure on a case to case basis adapted to settlement of each particular dispute.

The tragic plight of the West Indians, who helped our war effort

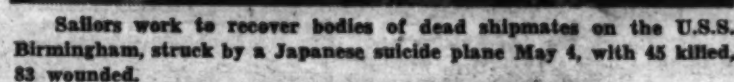
Even Sheriff Richard Hancock, who called in the "law" from the other counties to beat down the revolt at Camp Murphy, admitted that the workers obviously were protesting a return to the miserable living conditions in the islands.

NAMES WITHHELD

DEFENDS HIS PAL

"Well I asked Schaefer and he denied it."

Rutherford said.
Just a nice Republican set-up



By WALTER LOWENFELS

The great gathering did not end when it broke up. A committee of 200 was delegated unanimously to go to Washington and tell Congress on its opening day that the right to work bill and all the rest of the CIO reconversion measures must be passed.

"This great meeting will echo in the halls of Washington," said Commissioner George Aaron who had proclaimed the day Full Employment Day. "It will haunt those vacationers who should have been on the job." Each speaker hammered home to Congress that they must make the right to work the law of the land. The NAM, whose representatives had criticized the rally, were taken over the coals for trying to sabotage full employment. Speakers included Dr. Frank Kingdon, Frank Hartman, president of the AFL Central Trades and Labor Council; Carl Holderman, state chairman of CIO PAC; John Leto, president of CIO Electrical Workers at RCA; Andrew Reeder, president of the CIO Shipbuilders local; Sam Goldberg, International representative of the arrangements committee and who spoke for an immediate FEPC.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (UP).—Plans for speedier demobilization of

NAVY PLAN

The Navy previously revealed that it plans to release 2,839,000 by Sept. 1, 1946, and hopes to modify its point system within the next few

months to allow credit for overseas service.

The Army's liberalized demobilization plans were revealed to the House Military Affairs Committee as it opened hearings on President Truman's proposal to continue drafting men 18-through-25, but with a two-year limit on their service.

THOMAS DISAGREES

Chairman Elbert D. Thomas (D-Utah), whose Senate Committee will study the President's proposal Sept. 4, disagreed with Mr. Truman's desire to draft 18 and 19-year-olds. Instead, he proposed that the draft, if continued, take only men 20 to 27.

He predicted that enlistments will provide most of the 1,200,000 men military authorities estimate will be needed in occupation forces. Mr. Truman said, however, that enlistments would bring a maximum of only 300,000 into the service in the next year, hence his decision to seek continuation of the draft.

A group of American Legion officials called on Mr. Truman to tell him the Legion "wholeheartedly supports" continuing selective serv-